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☞ Letters and communications, by mail, shall have prompt attention.

For the Beaver Argus.

FORESHADOWINGS.

Affectionately inscribed to Miss Mary F———.

BY HANNE M. RENO.

Falls the sunlight on thy forehead
While I gaze into thy face—
Close thy arms are round me folding,
In a loving, fond embrace.

By thy dark eye's changeful lustre,
In the light and shade there cast,
Read I, sweetest, thou art dreaming
Of the dreamy, dreamy Past.

To the Future, I am gazing—
Oh, the world is cold and wide,
And the paths our feet must tread in
Dear, they lie not side by side.

After years—long years, I meet thee,
And thy look is calm and cold,
Not the same kind smile I greet there,
Not the welcome as of old.

Dark the thought—the world's chill contact,
E'er may change the warm, the true,
Dry up all life's purest fountains
As the sun dries up the dew.

But the gloaming closes round us—
I will bid my fears depart—
Yet you love me—while you love me,
Clasp me closer to your heart.

ROCHESTER, PA.

For the Beaver Argus.

Rake my hair with a curry-comb, and pull me up an apple-tree, if I care a jot about it. Let them laugh that lose, they're sure to laugh that win—yes you do care Mr. Bromin—can't help yourself—you've lost the pretty curls—hurrah—lost one; gain two, and choice of twenty more—you have so many strings to your bow, Mr. Bromin—you surely could share half a dozen and be none the worse—besides Miss Curls is such a sweet tempered young lady—and very amiable—free from affectations and very discreet withal. Her very eyes made me her willing captive—besides, her kindness is enough to make a poor forlorn individual brighten up. It is so rare that you meet with young Ladies now a-days like *Kitty Clyde*, and *Pretty Curls*—Where will you find their equals?—not in this town—nor in the next. They never jest at a poor fellow's expense, or point out to their next neighbor any flaw in said individual's dress—no not they. I tell you if I were rich—well never mind what—the dear little Kitty, is a treasure worth more than any I could purchase; her merry round face, and pretty eyes, are enough to give a fellow the *heart-ache*—oh my—ain't she a *treasure*? Now Mr. Bromin, if you had such a sweet little wife, instead of keeping bachelor's hall, how happy you would be, you would become elevated in this mundane sphere, and fulfil your mission; how you can steel your heart against so much beauty, is more than I can tell.—Why do you not come to the point at once—you will become gray, and then the girls will put a stop to your flirtations; you may pipe in vain then. Girls don't like gray-haired sweethearts—well, they don't. If you were like Beau Hooker, calling kisses from every flower, then indeed I would excuse you from the horrors of matrimony—but as it is, I am determined that you shall become a respectable Benedict, in spite of all you can say to the contrary. If you only knew what a happy life married life is, you would leave on the first train of cars to hunt up a wife. Now let us suppose at once that you are married, how difficult it is for you to leave home in the morning, and how you wish the hours would quickly pass that you might return to your home. Why do you walk so fast, Mr. Bromin—oh, I am in a hurry home—so you would say—a pair of dark eyes peering through a pane of glass watching for some person that wears a blue knit jacket, would be the cause of your hurry. Ah well, you will be wiser one of these days, respecting life in earnest. Do as you please—but as for me give me a pair of bright eyes, round arms, cherry lips, and kind words to welcome me home. How pleasant it is to have a kind and pleasant *Wife*—after wrestling with men and things in out door life—to greet you with loving words, and cheer your drooping spirits, and stimulate you to fresh exertion, you feel that one glance from those loving eyes is worth ten million pounds to you; it speaks of untold depths of love; one slight pressure conveys to your mind that you have a faithful friend in her, who will not forsake you, though trials and storms of distress may arise, it only adds another link to the chain of her devotion for the husband of her choice. What is so beautiful or pleasant to behold, as a loving pair bound in the bonds of holy wedlock. Men may describe the beauty of many lands, the scenes thereof are not, in our opinion, to be compared with a loving group of little ones climbing on their papa's knee; to talk of tendrils, these are they that will entwine around and about your heart, and make home happy, then indeed are you rich—not in silver or gold, but in treasures that are far more valuable in the sight and estimation of an higher power. Rich, not for time, but for Eternity. LUCERNE.

☞ A lady's seamless skirt is advertised. Good. Anything which will make them *seem less* is welcome.

A SOLD CONDUCTOR.

A few nights since a laughable affair occurred on the Niagara Falls Railroad, between Buffalo and Tonawanda. It was late in the evening, and the cars stopped at Tonawanda for food and water. Some passengers got on there, and after the train started, Winn, the conductor, started around to collect fares, and take up tickets. About the middle of the rear car, he came across a heavy looking personage in a wool hat, who was apparently asleep. Winn put his hand on the sleeper's shoulder, and said 'ticket.' The sleeper stirred not, nor intermitted his regular snore, which was very much like the bark of an asthmatic dog, mingled with a clam-peddler's peculiar cry. Winn gave the sleeper a heavy punch in the side, but the sleeper awoke not, and his snoring become positively terrific. As a last resort, Winn pulled him back and forth in the seat until he fell between the seats, when he awoke, and looking up with a grin, wanted to know what was wanted. Winn said, 'ticket,' as irascibly as he could. The stranger got up without saying a word, reseated himself, and commenced a general search of his person, while Winn passed on to collect tickets from the seat beyond.

When he returned, lo! the sleeper was asleep again. Winn went at it again like a trooper, and after going through the same operation, he finally awakened him again. The same conversation occurred, and the same search followed—Winn, all the while standing by in a frame of mind, which might be likened to a cat dealing with a dog—back up and claws expanded. The stranger finally told Winn he had no ticket, and dropped right back into a heavy sleep again. Winn was now fairly enraged, and jerking the stranger about, awoke him again, and demanded t-h-i-r-t-y c-e-n-t-s—quick. Stranger yawned frightfully, and said he guessed not, and went searching for his ticket again. Winn gave the bell rope a savage pull, and went to the door and called the breakman in. The cars stopped—the two approached the stranger, when he arose up six feet and a half in his boots, and broad in proportion, and asked Winn what he was going to do.

"Put you out, you villain!" hissed Winn, quivering all over; "men can't ride for nothing on railroads, especially such sleepy rascals as you."

"W-a-n-t asleep, a-'tall," said the Yankee; "tho't I'd have a little fun; no use in gettin riled about it; how much's to pay?" said he, pulling from one pocket a handful of double eagles, and from the other a roll of bank notes, almost as thick as his leg; "how much's ter pay?" thumbing the crisp 5's and 10's, and 20's, in his fingers.—"Thirty cents," said Winn, with his eyes standing wide open, which, receiving, he hastened from the car, and starting the train again amid one of the wildest yells of laughter that ever shook the panelling of a passenger coach. The sleepy man proved to be the Superintendent of the New England road, and had not been asleep at all. Winn has felt *lost* ever since.

AN ENGLISH DOMAIN.

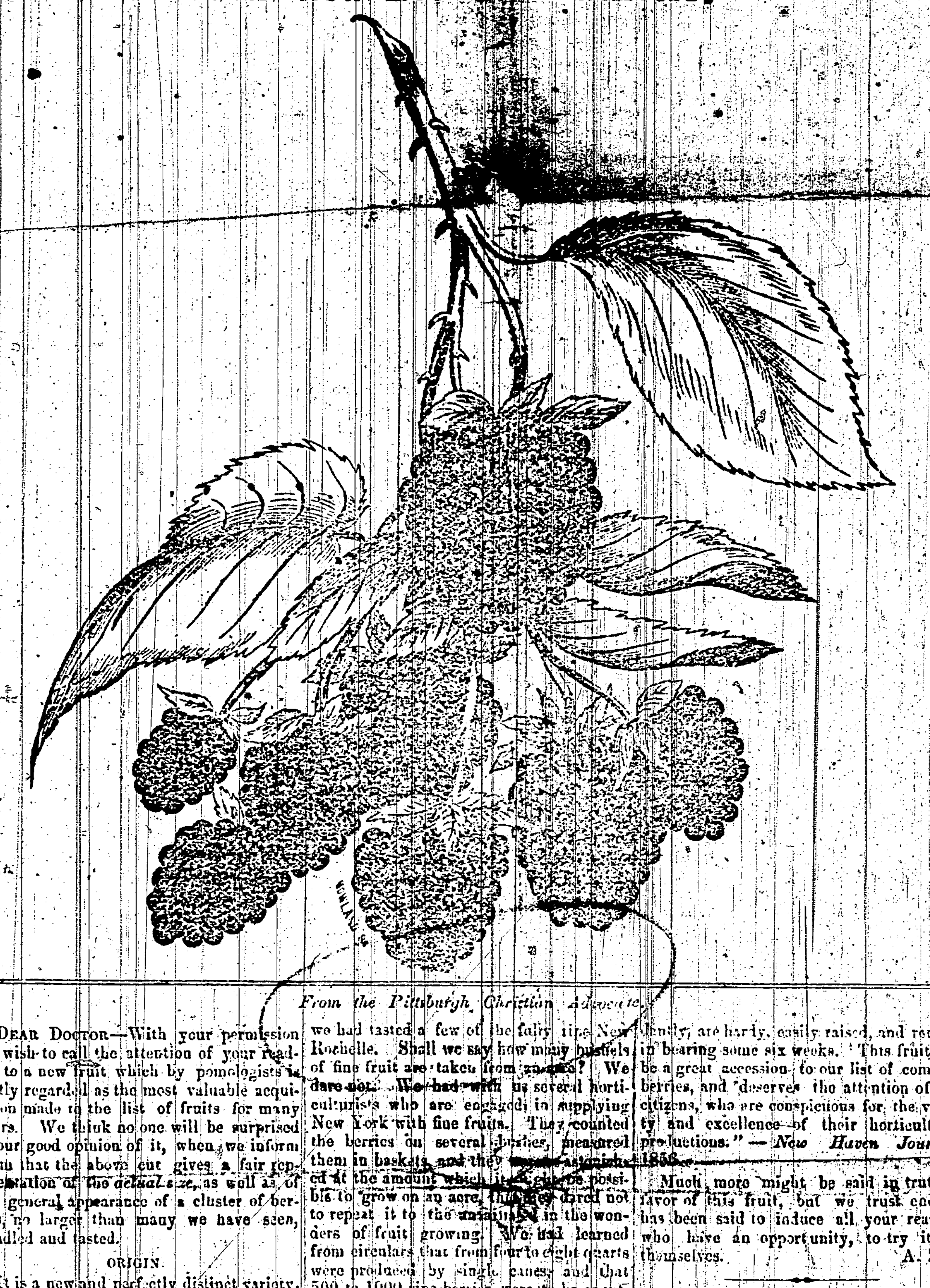
A correspondent of the New York Independent, thus describes the domain of the Duke of Devonshire, recently deceased. "The domain of the Duke would cover one of our largest counties. The park immediately surrounding the palace is eleven miles in circumference, and contains 3,000 acres.

"The principal garden for vegetables, fruits, green-houses, etc., is twenty five acres. There are thirty green-houses, each from fifty to seventy-five feet long. We went into three or four containing nothing but pine-apples, ripe; others contain nothing but melons and cucumbers. One peach-tree on the glass wall measures fifty-one feet in width and fifteen high, and bears one thousand peaches. It is the largest in the world. The grape-houses, five or six in all, are 600 feet long, and *such* grapes! We saw pine-apples weighing ten or fifteen pounds each. One green-house has only figs, another only mushrooms.

"But what shall be said of the great conservatory, filled with every variety of tropical plants? It is one of the wonders of the world. It covers an acre of ground, is 100 feet high, of oval shape, and cost $500,000. It is heated by steam and hot-water pipes, which in all are six miles in length. The apparatus consumes 600 tons of coal in a year. We saw banana trees twenty feet high, with clusters of fruit, sugar-cane, coffee-trees, bamboo, and in short, every tropical plant that can be named. Several of the palm-trees are from fifty to sixty feet high. The smoke of an immense fire underneath, is carried in pipes under ground to an outlet in the woods. The coal is brought in a tunnel 600 yards under ground. One fountain throws a jet of water to the height of 275 feet."

JUST FROM KANSAS.—The Rev. H. C. Dean, late Chaplain of the U. S. Senate, has been in the city for a day or two past, stopping awhile at the house of the Pastor of the 4th street M. E. Church and at other places. He is just from Kansas, where he went an ultra strong Buchanan man.—He relates proceedings, of which, as the Queen of Sheba said to Solomon, "the half has not before been told—notwithstanding the next door Organ here, would fain make people believe that the deeds done in that territory had been magnified a hundred fold. He (Rev. Mr. Dean) says that the people of Kansas are waiting the issue of the Lecompton Constitution at Washington, with breathless and desperate resolve. That he never saw men more determined than the great mass of the Kansas people are to resist the enforcement of that Constitution at all hazards, and to the last and bitterest extremity. He himself not only was a thorough theoretical convert, but avowed his sympathy to such an extent with the persecuted people there, that he said he was willing to place his all in disposition for their aid, and to aid them all he could towards resisting the fraud which is sought to be perpetrated upon them.—*Wheeling Intelligencer, 12th.*

The New Rochelle Blackberry.



From the Pittsburgh Christian Advocate.

DEAR DOCTOR—With your permission we wish to call the attention of your readers to a new fruit which by pomologists is justly regarded as the most valuable acquisition made to the list of fruits for many years. We think no one will be surprised at our good opinion of it, when we inform them that the above cut gives a fair representation of the *actual size*, as well as of the general appearance of a cluster of berries, no larger than many we have seen, handled and tasted.

ORIGIN.

It is a new and perfectly distinct variety, and not the common kind improved by cultivation. It originated near New Rochelle, N. Y., and was first brought into notice by Mr. Seacor, who is much better entitled to the name of it than the gentleman who for pecuniary advantages, wishes it to be called the Lawton.

The shape of the fruit, it will be seen, is not that of the wild blackberry, but resembles the Hovey's Seedling Strawberry.—We are inclined to the opinion that it is an accidental cross of the common blackberry and the dewberry. We have been led to this conclusion from the following considerations. The first year the plants trail on the ground, very much like the dewberry, but afterwards they grow uprightly very stoutly, from ten to fifteen feet high. The shape of the fruit is not mulberry like, as the common blackberry is, but resembles the dewberry, though it is much larger, and when perfectly ripe the flavor is quite equal.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PLANT AND FRUIT.

The plants are very hard and vigorous,—more so than the common varieties,—and stand the cold well. The fruit is juicy and fine flavored, with very few seeds. The size can hardly be appreciated by those who have seen only the common kinds. Of about the average size, sixty to eighty berries will fill a quart measure; while of those a little above the medium from forty to fifty will do the same. An inch to an inch and a half may be set down as the average diameter, though larger berries are quite common.

SEASON.

They commence ripening about the middle of July, and continue from five to eight weeks. This is most opportune. Ripening as they do just at the season when there are no other fruits—when the strawberry and raspberry crops have been exhausted, and peaches and grapes have not yet appeared—blackberries could not well be dispensed with, especially when we take into consideration their medicinal and beneficial effects upon the system during the hot season.

PRODUCTIVENESS.

The yield is enormous. One of the editors of the New York Tribune says: "We received a few days since, an invitation from Mr. George Seymour, to visit his nursery and view several acres in bearing.—We arrived on the ground about 10 A.M., in company with a number of ladies and gentlemen, who immediately began to insinuate themselves among the bushes, which were standing very thickly, and all well laden with fruit. Astonishment seized the party, and while viewing the gorgeous display, we for a time forgot to taste the tempting berries. The bushes had occupied this field for two years, and were well supplied with side shoots, all loaded with berries in every stage, from the smallest green, to the largest ripe blackberry, and they *were* blackberries! Those wonderful berries produced on the mountain, or by the old stone wall, on the homestead farm, which produced so fine a flavor in our youthful days, lost all the deliciousness ascribed to them by a lingering memory when we had tasted a few of the fair ripe New Rochelle. Shall we say how many bushels of fine fruit are taken from an acre? We dare not. We had with us several horticulturists who are engaged in supplying New York with fine fruits. They counted the berries on several bushes, measured them in baskets, and they [illegible] astonished at the amount which it [illegible] possible to grow on an acre, that they dared not to repeat it to the uninitiated in the wonders of fruit growing. We had learned from circulars that from four to eight quarts were produced by single canes, and that 500 to 1000 ripe berries were to be counted on a cane of average size; we found one cane having over 1600! Sent to the city in quart boxes, they bring 50 cents at wholesale! Raspberry baskets filled with these berries will sell for 15 cents, and the retailers get whatever they choose to ask. Judging from the present demand, we believe 500 acres may be planted to this blackberry, and the whole results sent to the New York market, they would fail of being plentiful enough to be within the reach of all. In fact we do not believe the market can well be overstocked."

SOIL.

They appear so far to grow well on almost any soil. Some cultivators recommend moist loam, or even clay. We have them planted on very rich and poor soil.—We gathered some of our best berries last season from the poor soil. The editor of the Agriculturist says: "The best growth and fruiting we have seen is upon a rocky side hill, though perhaps not better than others on dark muck and peaty soil."

Lest it might be thought that we overrate this famous fruit, we will add the opinions of a few gentlemen who are every way competent to form a correct judgment of its merits.

Mr. Chas. Downing, in the Horticulturist, thus speaks of it:

"Having heard a good deal said about the New Rochelle Blackberry, for the past year or two, and knowing that many of the new fruits were over-praised, I made a special visit, a few days since, to see for myself, and I can assure you I was well paid for my trouble. There is no humbug about it, and the only wonder is that it has not been more generally introduced and propagated before. The fruit is large and sweet. It is an enormous bearer; indeed the quantity (considering the large size of the fruit,) surprised me, and the berries were perfect."

"As to its size, it will surprise most persons who see it for the first time. At Norwalk we saw several stalks bearing from five to eight quarts, each. We tried some that had been gathered over forty hours, and found the flavor quite good. A quart of them numbered seventy-one berries.—We picked a quart from vines which had received no manure for two years past, and from which the largest had just been selected for the New Haven Horticultural Society, and found that seventy-two of them filled a quart measure.

"The vines grow quite large—many of them over an inch in diameter, and the fruit hangs in clusters, in size more like Green Gage Plums, than like the ordinary Blackberry. The flavor is not apparently diminished by its large size, and the few seeds is not its least recommendation.—We think this berry a valuable acquisition to our domestic fruits, and worthy of a place in every garden.—*American Agriculturist.*

"We alluded the other day to the cultivated berries, called the New Rochelle, raised by Mr. George Seymour, at South Norwalk. They are not the wild Blackberry, but a peculiar variety by themselves. They grow to four times the size of the common berry, have a delicious flavor, yield abundantly, are hardy, easily raised, and remain in bearing some six weeks. This fruit will be a great accession to our list of common berries, and deserves the attention of our citizens, who are conspicuous for the variety and excellence of their horticultural productions."—*New Haven Journal,* 1858.

Much more might be said in truth in favor of this fruit, but we trust enough has been said to induce all your readers, who have an opportunity, to try it for themselves. A. Z.

Addition to the Catechism.

We published, some days since, from a Tennessee paper, a new Democratic catechism; which was said to have been produced in that State. The following is presented as an addition to it. It comes from a correspondent of the Michigan Statesman, who reports it as the proceedings of a Dimmercratic meeting held in his diggings:

Resolved, that the dimmercratic papers ort tu maik more political kapitol out of that Cansas sead wheet.

Resolved, that wheet reseets bot with western bank rags at a ded shaiv, is not a part of the dimmercratic policy.

Resolved, that niggers, with their long heels, thik lipps and wully heds, wer maid by natur fur slaivs.

Resolved, that we ort tu redeam Michigan at an urly da, so that we kin get a chance at the public krib, at which the blak republikins have bin knawin so long.

Resolved, that the editur of the Jacksing Patriut be pinted General Sinclair of the dimmercratic party in order to diskiver the lokality of the suns of Ham.

Resolved, that ther detroyt frepres and their grand Rhapids inqirer, be requested to poor out a more abundant amount of dimmercratic truths weakly.

Resolved, that Luis Kass is our fust choys for the guvernor of this stait.

Resolved, that the republikins are usin the public funds to buy wul with.

Resolved, that we will du jist as the southerners went us tu, askin no questions and makin no replies.

Resolved, that we don't kair enything about the spiles of ofis, we only kontend for the gellorious principles of the dimmercratic party.

Resolved, that we don't respect the rites of the south as much as we ort.

Resolved, that we tender to Fernandur Wud our kondolensis and on account of recent defeet, and that he be requested tu pik his phlint and try agin.

FACTS IN HUMAN LIFE.—The number of languages spoken is 3,064. The number of men is about equal to the number of women. The average of human life is 32 years. One quarter die before the age of 7; one half before the age of 17. Of every 1000 persons, one only reaches 100 years. Of every 100, only 6 reaches 65 years, and not more than one in 500 reaches the age of 80 years. There are on the earth 1,000,000,000 of inhabitants. Of these 33,333,333 die every year, 91,824 die every day, 7780 every hour, and 60 every minute, or one for every second.

Those losses are about balanced by an equal number of births. The married are longer lived than the single, and above all, those who observe a sober and industrious conduct. Women have more chances of life previous to the age of 50 years than men; but fewer after. The number of marriages is in proportion of 75 to 100.

A BEAUTIFUL NARRATIVE.

We think we have no where seen a more simple, touching and beautiful narrative showing forth the power of truth, than this which follows. It is from the pen of S. H. Hammond, the author of "Country Margins," and a most pleasant and genial writer.

"I witnessed a short time ago, in one of our higher courts, a beautiful illustration of the simplicity and power of the truth.—A little girl nine years of age was offered as a witness against a prisoner who was on trial for felony committed in her father's house. 'Now, Emily,' said the counsel for the prisoner, upon her being offered as a witness, 'I desire to know if you understand the nature of an oath?'

'I don't know what you mean,' was the simple answer.

'There, your Honor,' said the counsel, addressing the court, 'is anything further necessary to demonstrate the validity of my objection? This witness should be rejected. She does not comprehend the nature of an oath.'

'Let us see,' said the Judge. 'Come here, my daughter.' Assured by the kind tone and manner of the Judge, the child stepped toward him, and looked confidingly up in his face, with a calm, clear eye, and in a manner so artless and frank that it went straight to the heart. 'Did you ever take an oath?' inquired the Judge. The little girl stepped back with a look of horror, and the red blood mantled in a blush all over her neck and face as she answered.

'No, sir.' She thought he intended to inquire if she ever blasphemed.

'I do not mean that,' said the Judge, who saw her mistake, 'I mean were you ever a witness before?'

'No sir, I was never in court before,' was the answer.

He handed her the Bible open. 'Do you know that book my daughter?'

She looked at it and answered 'Yes, sir, it is the Bible.'

'Do you ever read it? he asked.

'Yes sir, every evening.'

'Can you tell me what the Bible is?' asked the Judge.

'It is the word of the great God,' she answered.

'Well place your hand upon this Bible, and listen to what I say;' and he repeated slowly and solemnly the oath usually administered to witnesses. 'Now,' said the Judge, 'you have been sworn as a witness, will you tell me what will befall you if you do not tell the truth?'

'I shall be shut up in the State Prison,' answered the child.

'Anything else?' asked the Judge.

'I shall not go to heaven,' she replied.

'How do you know this?' asked the Judge.

The child took the Bible, and turning rapidly to the chapter containing the Commandments, pointed to the injunction, 'Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor.' 'I learned this, she said, before I could read.'

'Has any one talked to you about being a witness in the court here against this man?' inquired the Judge.

'Yes, sir,' she replied. 'My mother heard they wanted me to be a witness, and last night she called me to her room and asked me to tell her the ten commandments, and then we kneeled down together, and she prayed that I might understand how wicked it was to bear false witness against my neighbor, and that God would help me, a little child, to tell the truth as it was before him. And when I came here with father, she kissed me and told me to remember the ninth commandment, and that God would hear every word I said.'

'Do you believe this?' asked the Judge, while a tear glistened in his eye and his lips quivered with emotion.

'Yes sir,' said the child, with a voice and manner which showed that her conviction of the truth was perfect.

'God bless you, my child,' said the Judge, 'you have a good mother. This witness is competent,' he continued.—'Were I on trial for my life, and innocent of the charge against me, I would pray God for such witnesses as this. Let her be examined.'

She told her story with the simplicity of a child, as she was, but there was a directness about it which carried conviction of its truth to every heart. She was rigidly cross-examined. The counsel plied her with infinite and ingenious questionings, but she varied from her first statement in nothing. The truth as spoken by that little child was sublime. Falsehood and perjury had preceded her testimony. The prisoner had intrenched himself in lies, until he deemed himself impregnable.—Witnesses had falsified facts in his favor, and villainy had manufactured for him a sham defence. But before her testimony falsehood was scattered like light chaff.—The little child, for whom a mother had prayed for strength to be given her to speak the truth as it was before God, broke the cunning device of matured villainy to pieces like a potter's vessel. The strength that her mother prayed for was given her, and the terrible simplicity (terrible I mean to the prisoner and his perjured associates) with which she spoke, was like a revelation from God himself.'

A HALE OLD VETERAN.—Grant Thorburn is a sensible old man. On the 18th inst., he wrote as follows from New Haven, Conn.

"I have lived another year in this falsely so-called miserable world. I verily believe it is the best world, terrestrial, that ever God Almighty made. I have never felt head, heart nor toothache during the year just gone by; and this day I enter upon my eighty-fifth year. I walk without a staff, and eat my food without brandy or bitters. I never was drunk in my life, and never had a rheumatic pain. I voted three years when Washington was President. I lived twenty-two years under George III, saw the whole reign of George IV, William VI, and Victoria thus far. I was intimate with Hamilton, Jay, Morris, old Governor Clinton and other prominent actors in the revolution.'

'POSTPONING' A GOOSE.

I took passage in one of the packet ships that run between Mobile and New York.—She was commanded by a sharp fellow, who was interested in making the trips as profitable as possible. As a general thing, a meaner table was never provided in a cheap boarding house.

During the passage, we were becalmed one day on a part of the coast which was excellent fishing ground, and the captain, with a view of saving a dollar or two, ordered the men to get out their fishing tackle and try their luck. This was done, and a quantity of the finny tribe were soon transferred from their aqueous abode to the deck of the ship.

The captain enlarged upon the delicacy of the fish, and closed by asking, 'What say you to a fish dinner to-day, ladies and gentlemen?' Every body said, 'By all means!'

Attached to the ship was a negro cook, called Centaur.

'Centaur!' cried the captain.

'Aye, aye, sa!'

'Cook a mess of fish for the passenger's dinner; and d'ye hear, postpone that goose!'

'All right sa!'

Centaur seemed troubled, and scratched his wool vigorously. 'What de mean by cooking de fish and postpoin' de goose? I ben on sebaral voyages, if not more—I ben in big hotels and little hotels, man and boy, for eber so long if no longer dan dat, and dis de fust time I eber hearn ob *postponin'* a goose. Der's pickin' a goose, an' drawin' a goose, an' stuffin' a goose, an' roastin' a goose, an' bakin' a goose, an' boilin' a goose, but *postponin'* a goose I don't believe dat eber Mrs. Glass, de great cook dey talk 'bout, eber hearn ob it. It must be done, though. Wonder if Jimmy Ducks eber hearn of it? He knows eberyting.'

Just as Centaur concluded, Jimmy and two others of the crew passed the galley door, and the bewildered cook anxiously inquired of the oracle if he knew 'how to postpone a goose?'

'De case is dis, you see. Cap'n says to me jis now, says he, Cook a large mess ob fish for de passengers dinner to-day, and postpone de goose. Now, dat is jis wat dis [illegible] what postponin a goose is!'

'Oh,' said Jimmy, winking at his companions, 'that is easy enough. I thought every fool knew that.'

'I thought so too,' said Centaur, 'an' so I say to myself, Jimmy Ducks 'il know.'

'Well you see,' said Jimmy, looking seriously, 'it isn't a common way of cooking a goose; but yen it is served up after fish, at the nobility's dinners, they 'postpone' it. Now, this is the mode: After drawing the bird, stuff it with mixture of 'ard-boiled eggs, chopped fine, onions ditto; apples ditto; biscuit pounded into bits, and portions of a fish previously browned on the fire. Then put the goose into the pot, boil it for 'alf an hour, place it in the oven, and bake it for 'alf an hour; then put it on your spit, roast it until done, and serve it with gravy.'

Centaur listened with attention, and noting upon the tablet of his brain, Jimmy's directions, started for the galley highly elated.

Dinner time arrived, and Centaur won honors by the style in which he served the fish. Dish after dish appeared; and when every one supposed the meal to be concluded, another dish was placed before the captain, who, on removing the cover, to his indignation, discovered the goose? His wrath was not to be suppressed, and in his passion, he shouted—'Send that infernal cook aft.'

Centaur entered the cabin very good humoredly, having no suspicion of anything wrong, and was startled by the question—

'What do you mean, scoundrel, by disobedience of orders?'

'Beyed orders, sa; done jest what you said, sa.'

'Obeyed orders, you rascal! Didn't I tell you to postpone the goose?'

'Course you did, sa; and I did it.'

'Did what?' shouted the captain.

'Postponed de goose, sa, cordin to directions.'

The passengers saw the joke, and burst into a laugh. The captain was somewhat mollified, and requested Centaur to explain himself.

'Well, sa,' said he, 'you ordered me to cook de fish and postpone de goose. Now, I nebber postponed in all my life, an' on course didn't know nothin 'bout it; but Jimmy Ducks 'lighten me on de subjeck, an' I follow exactly his description. I had trouble enough; don't want to postpone another, no how.'

Everybody laughed at Centaur's explanation; and even the captain smiled.

'Be off, you blockhead!' said he, 'and send Jimmy Ducks here.'

The darkey off in a twinkling, and there being some curiosity as to this new style of cooking, we tried the goose, but could not tell whether we were eating fish, flesh or fowl. Jimmy soon appeared and was compelled to repeat the direction he had given to the cook, forgiveness only being extended to him on condition that he should eat the whole of the goose. The punishment was not very severe, for in fifteen minutes nothing but a skeleton remained of that goose.

'My heyes!' was his exclamation when he had completed the task; 'if that 's a postponed goose, I vish the captain ud ave one postponed every week. The dressin', owsoever, might be waried, so as to be a little more palatable.'

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 17.

Senate.—Mr. Crittenden spoke on the Kansas bill. He referred to the right of the people to govern themselves as a great principle and applicable to the present circumstances. The President, he said, has recommended, with unusual earnestness, the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. It was a question in his mind only of facts, whether the Lecompton Constitution comes with such authority and sanction as to oblige us to recognize it as the Constitution of Kansas. He thought it did not. The evidence of Gov. Walker and Mr. Stanton show that it is against the will of an overwhelming majority of the people.

Mr. Crittenden recapitulated the statements of various frauds at the elections and then examined the legality of the Lecompton constitution, declaring that it was not the constitution of Kansas, but only the convention which framed it. The vote of ten thousand on the 4th of January shows that it is not the constitution of the people. They tell you that it is particularly obnoxious to them, because tainted with fraud; it is one of a series of frauds instigated for the purpose of getting and keeping possession of the government of Kansas from the first election carried by armed invaders from Missouri down to the present day. Hence he concluded that to impose it on Kansas would be a plain and palpable violation of the right of the people to govern themselves; but, continued Mr. Crittenden, Lecompton carries on its face evidence of corruption. Those who framed it knew it contained provisions that the free State men could not assent to; therefore none were allowed to vote unless sworn to support its slavery provisions, and all the six thousand votes shown in its favor were put in with the view of exhibiting a suitable majority and in order not to make the fraud too monstrous.

They went just beyond the line; the fraudulent intent was apparent throughout, how, he asked, can gentlemen ignore these frauds in the face of internal evidence and concurrent testimony. The people of Kansas say that it is not their constitution, and they ask us to send it back to be submitted to a vote of the people. Can we, he asked, refuse such request? Can the Senators turn from such evidence, to legal technicalities and presumptions of law? They ought to look to truth and principle without searching for presumptions and precedents. Holding these principles, he said he could not put his hand to the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution. Mr. Crittenden then asked what can the South gain by the admission of Kansas under that constitution. No Senator believes that she can be a slave State. The laws of climate and geography forbid it. In support of this view he quoted the sentiments of several members of Congress, including Mr. Keitt.

Mr. Hammond—Did Mr. Keitt say so?

Mr. Crittenden—It was so reported.

Mr. Hammond—Mr. Keitt quoted a passage to that effect, but did not endorse it.

[illegible] a majority of the people of Kansas should be allowed to make such a constitution as they please; that, he said, is the great American principle; that is the principle of the South itself. He then spoke discursively on various topics. He was, he said, according to terms now used, a Southern Democrat; he had lived all his life in a Southern climate and was ready to defend his rights there, but the same resolute spirit which he would defend his own rights he would defend the rights of others. He repeated that he did not believe that Kansas would be a slave State. The South was deceived in that respect. Referring to the Missouri Compromise, He said it would have been better to let it stand.—The South could gain nothing by it, nor the North, but it was hallowed as a bond of Union.

The accomplishment of the Missouri Compromise was hailed as one of the greatest acts of that great leader Henry Clay; it brought peace to the country by localizing slavery and should not have been broken. He was growing older and less susceptible to new impressions and would have been content to have rested upon that compromise. Has its repeal brought us peace?—the reverse of peace. It has brought us trouble. Turning to Kansas, he said, he would vote for her admission if he thought it would bring peace but he did not believe it would.

It is said that her admission will localize the question of slavery in that territory. He did not believe it. If that question is to be debated, it will be debated here, but must be debated in the right way. There should be no excitement. Why should his friends north use such invectives, he must say of the most atrocious kind? Why should we not live in peace and harmony as our fathers did? We are united in language and in blood, and yet the great destinies of the future are forgotten, while this petty subject of disagreement is nursed into colossal proportions.

Alluding to previous debates, he said he was much gratified in learning from them the comparative resources of the two sections of the country. The Senator from South Carolina had detailed the resources of the South; the gentleman from Maine had given those of the North, and while listening to them it seemed to him that this was the most natural Union in the world. If these sections were apart, each would make a nation of which any man may be proud to be a citizen. What a magnificent Union it makes when you put both together. Were this discord but lulled, what a summer sea lies before us of boundless prosperity. In concluding, he said he should vote on the question as a Senator of the United States of America, and not as a sectional man. He owed allegiance to no section. The course he would approve, would be to pass a law by which the Constitution shall be submitted to a vote of the people, and if it be ratified, he would admit Kansas into the Union.

House.—The investigating select committee on printing, disclose the fact that the printing of the last two Congresses cost about four million seven hundred thousand dollars, while some members of the committee will report in favor of a government office for printing and binding, to be under the Secretary of the Interior; the others will propose amendments to the present laws, recommending a reduction of thirty-five per cent. from the present prices; no book exceeding two hundred and fifty pages to be printed, excepting by joint resolution of Congress; nor any work commenced unless the Executive officer from whom it emanates certifies the document to be complete; the binding to be given to the lowest bidder, under such guards as to prevent abuse. In view of the fact that many thousands of dollars were paid annually the three newspapers of Washington for publishing proposals for carrying the mails, the committee will recommend one paper only here, to be selected for that purpose, and greater publicity in the States and Territories where that service is to be performed; also that the Executive control of the Post Office blanks, and other printing and binding for the department be removed and the work let out to the lowest bidder.

The Republicans are in full caucus to-night. They want a reasonable time—from one to two weeks—*for discussion, after* the Kansas bill comes from the Senate, when they will be willing that the question be taken.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 18.—*Senate.*—The chair presented a communication from the Secretary of War, *stating that* Rock Island was no longer required for military purposes, and urging the propriety *of taking steps for the sale of the property* belonging to the government.

Mr. Gwin, of California, presented a resolution of inquiry as to what steps had been taken to punish the perpetrators of the massacre of one hundred and eighteen emigrants in Utah.

Mr. Toombs arose and said, the anti slavery Shibboleth, that there shall be no more slave States, was the pressing question on the Senate and the defeat of the bill would be a triumph of those principles. It became the Senate, therefore, to look at the principles which underlay the question.—He then examined two clauses of the Constitution having reference to the admission of new States. Mr. Hamilton, he said foresaw the acquisition of Louisiana and a large portion of Mexico. The former is history and the latter is soon to become so. Texas is already admitted; but the great restriction is imposed upon this right of admission, that governments must be republican in form; the only duty of Congress is to see that the Constitutions are republican; but growing out of this is another duty, namely, that new States be admitted on an equality with others. Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Louisiana were admitted without question; Missouri was the first case in which power was claimed to look into the State Constitution, not because it was anti-Republican, but because it tolerated slavery. Since that period the northern abolitionists have opposed the admission of every new slave state; then they sowed in the wind, if the whirlwind be reaped, they alone are responsible.

Mr. Toombs then proceeded to argue the right of Kansas to be admitted under the Lecompton Constitution, contending that her claim was three-fold, and supporting his position by various illustrations. He also gave a record of his own bill, explaining its principles, following various points of Mr. Crittenden's speech. He argued the legality of the Lecompton constitution and the duty of Congress to pass it. How [illegible] Crittenden, he asked, stand on the extraordinary proposition that Lecompton is fraudulent simply because frauds occurred in the elections, which have no reference to the convention that framed it. Referring to Walker's and Stanton's statements that the constitution is not the will of the people, he said that he knew nothing in the character of those men that elevates them beyond the credibility of ordinary witnesses, and he thought them indebted to his courtesy in not going further. He then alluded to Mr. Critenden's expression of regret at the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, saying that he, on the contrary, was rejoiced that it was torn from the statute book. He had weighed the value of the Union, and sometimes thought that the South loved not wisely, but too well. Then turning to Mr. Crittenden's remarks in reference to Mr. Clay and the Missouri Compromise, he reminded the Senator that but seven years ago, the great Kentuckian stood in that Chamber disclaiming the authorship of that measure. Mr. Toombs concluded with an eloquent passage in defense of the Democratic party and against the fanaticism of the North.

Mr. Crittenden explained his allusion to Mr. Clay, and briefly referred to minor points touching the legality of the Lecompton constitution. He wished, he said, to see the South always right, and would have been gratified could she see the question as he sees it. The question of slavery, he repeated, was not the real issue. It was thrown in to exasperate contention. No one believed that Kansas can be a Slave State. That question has been determined partly by climate, but mainly by the will of the people. Why should the South be in haste to admit her? Whatever constitution is imposed on her would soon be changed. Why does the South want two more Senators such as Kansas would immediately send here? As for himself, he had done his duty; he thought he was old enough not to take the part of a partizan, but of a patriot, a true son of the South; he was also a true citizen of the United States. May peace and prosperity rest within our gates.

Mr. Bell said the Senator from Georgia had promulgated doctrines which no one can pass without notice. He says he has weighed the value of the Union, and thinks that the South has loved it too well; that is the issue; the Senator openly states that it is the issue for victory. There is time enough, said Mr. Bell, to estimate the value of the Union, when the powerful North takes a deliberate step, when, for instance, she refuses to admit a territory in which slavery already exists unless it should just liberate slaves. He must see such issue actually made before he considered it, but he believed it would never come if the South were prudent. He, Mr. Bell, like the Senator from Kentucky, would not take a sectional view of the question. He then proceeded at some length with facts connected with the foundation of the territorial government of Kansas, to show misapprehension of statistics; thence turning to the Kansas-Nebraska bill, he said it was a struggle for victory carried on with a spirit unequalled in fervor, excepting the revolution in France.

House.—The Utah memorial was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Quitman appealed to the House to take up the army bill and debate upon it until it was disposed of, which he supposed would be to-morrow.

Mr. Pendleton advocated an increase in the regular army; stating its necessity if we expect the executive to perform efficiently the duties invested in him by the constitution.

Senator Crittenden's speech in the Senate is creating a sensation.

The hall of the House is nearly empty and all the Republican seats are vacant.

Proceedings in the House.

A special despatch to the N. Y. Tribune dated Thursday, says:

"Mr. Montgomery of Pennsylvania threw a bomb into the House this morning, by introducing a bill providing that in twenty days after the passage of Lecompton by Congress the Territorial Legislature to provide for the election of a Convention consisting of sixty delegates; that there should be no Convention in case the Lecompton Constitution should be submitted for amendment; that if the Convention does not amend, Lecompton shall stand.—If amendments be made, each shall be submitted separately to the people. All amendments receiving a majority of the votes shall be incorporated into the Constitution. At the termination of these proceedings, Kansas shall be declared a State of the Union.

The intention of Montgomery's bill is to secure to the people of Kansas the right to amend the Constitution, by putting that right out of the reach of Calhoun's Legislature—unlike Pugh's amendment, which leaves to Calhoun the power to prevent the people from changing the Constitution.

The Democracy flared up at Mr. Montgomery's bill which took the House by surprise. There was much running to and fro, and a hasty mustering of forces.

Mr. Montgomery moved its reference to the Select Kansas Committee. The Democracy does not want that Committee to meet again.

Mr. Stephens moved a reference to the Committee on Territories. Lost by a vote of 94 to 105—another administration defeat. A reference to the Kansas Committee was then carried without count.

The Administration is getting greatly disheartened on the Lecompton question, discouraged by these repeated defeats in the House.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 21.—*House.* Mr. Stephens offered a resolution to discharge Wolcott and turn him over to officers of the law for trial in the Criminal Court on an indictment found against him.

Mr. Phillips offered a substitute, proposing to suspend the further execution of the order of the House until said indictment shall be disposed of.

Mr. Stanton thought it improper to discharge him now. When the evidence is closed, the committee intend to propose a resolution similar to Mr. Stephens.'

Mr. Stephens said he offered the resolution in consequence of the extreme indisposition of Wolcott's wife.

'Mr. Stanton said that the messenger of the Committee from Boston, reported that there was no extreme sickness. He moved to lay the resolution on the table which was disagreed to by a vote of 59 against 163.

Mr. Hughes offered an amendment for an unconditional discharge, which was rejected by 22 against 161.

Mr. Phillips' substitute was finally rejected, and Mr. Stephens' resolution was adopted by 125 against 67.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 22.—The Republican minority of the Select Committee of 15, by Mr. Morrill, will not publish their report, as that of the majority has been spread before the public and that of Mr. Harris is in type. They allude to the *protracted* struggle from which their appointment arose, and declare that the assumption on the part of the majority that the record is complete, like the refusal to submit the constitution of Kansas to a full and fair vote of the people, is a confession that a thorough investigation would prove fatal to the extraordinary document. The President's messages, the report of the majority and the conduct of John Calhoun are treated at length. The pledges of submission on the part of the Nebraska-Kansas advocates, the President and so down to the Union, etc., also claim their attention. They say their wanton violation is denounced as punic faith; the whole series of alleged frauds is set forth in chronological order, and the illegalities and irregularities of the Lecompton Constitution, from the beginning, are set forth by a long array of facts, step by step.

The avenues to the Senate are so densely thronged by the multitudes anxious to hear Mr. Doulas, that the messengers find it impossible to effect an entrance and the reporters inside have been unable to send their despatches to the telegraph office.

A Voice from New Hampshire.

The moral of the late defeat of the Democracy of New Hampshire, is thus read to us by the Concord Patriot, (the leading Democratic paper of the State) of the 10th of March:

"The Kansas question has again crushed us with its ponderous, blind, unreasoning power. Before the Lecompton Constitution question was brought before the country, our prospects for success were highly flattering; our triumph seemed to be certain; that matter, with the curse of the Administration upon it, fell like a wet blanket upon the rising courage and earnest zeal of our friends, and from that day we were doomed; our defeat was certain and apparent to all well-informed persons.

"Yet the Democracy, hoping against hope, continued the struggle with a courage and zeal never before excelled by them even under the most encouraging circumstances. They hoped the people might be induced to think and act with reference to their own immediate interests, and they labored to direct their attention to the sole questions to be affected by the election; but their labors were vain. 'Kansas' and 'Lecompton' were the magic words which directed the action of thousands of honest voters."

And this result, be it remembered, was brought about in the face of the fact that the Patriot defended the Administration, and tried to shield the pro slavery men in Kansas. What it will be in Pennsylvania next October, if Judge Porter refuses to put himself against the action of our State Convention on this question, we need not predict. The public mind is aroused, and neither evasion nor silence will satisfy it.—*Phila. Press.*

BEAVER ARGUS
M. WEYAND, Editor & Proprietor
BEAVER, PA.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1858.

EXAMINATION.—The Spring Examination of the young ladies of the Beaver Female Seminary, commences on the afternoon of Monday next, and will conclude on the succeeding day.

☞ Frequent complaints have of late reached us, concerning the non-arrival of the Sharon packet, at the store of Messrs. M. & S. H. Darragh. It is deposited in the Post-office at this place, every Tuesday evening; and we are assured that it is promptly placed in their box, and ready to be sent with their mail matter on Wednesday morning. We hope that those hereafter lifting it at the office, will be particular in leaving it at the proper place, and thus prevent further complaint, and obviate the necessity of again alluding to the matter.

ELECTION OF POSTMASTERS.—A resolution has been adopted by the lower House *of Congress, instructing the Judiciary* Committee to inquire into the propriety of providing by law for the election of Postmasters throughout the United States, by the people. As nearly all the offices are now made elective, there seems to be a manifest propriety in the passage of a law giving to the people immediately interested, the power to select their own Postmasters.

"The Reign of Terror."

It is clearly manifest that there has been more resort to intimidation, buying, coaxing, and dragooning, in the efforts to press forward the Lecompton Constitution, than has at any time previously been brought to bear in favor of an obnoxious measure.—The bitterness manifested by the Administration toward those of its Democratic friends who choose to think and act independent of Executive dictation, is so intense that it is betrayed into the commission of acts of proscription, which cannot but belittle it in the estimation of the whole country. Col. Forney, writing from Washington, says,—

"A test is erected here, like some horrid instrument of torture, upon which Democrats are tried and executed for their opinions. The work of decapitation has ceased against lifetime foes, and is now waged upon old and cherished friends. Men are removed and calumniated, not for being opposed to Democratic principles, but for being too much in favor of them. The humblest clerk, with his little family, who struggles along on his thousand dollars a year, must hide his sentiments, or leave his place. For the bold and upright Democrat who dares to think aloud, there is a short shrift. If he has an office he must be ready for the ominous *circl* of dismissal on the instant. If he is an independent citizen, he is excluded from the Departments and from the White House like a common leper. An army of spies are on the alert, hunting for victims. Wo to the unguarded gentleman who, in the presence of these eager eavesdroppers, may let fall a free opinion. It is at once caught up and carried, with no lack of exaggeration, to the ear of power."

What a demoralizing spectacle is here presented! Think of a President of the United States stooping from his elevated position, and seeking to coerce his party friends into the support of one of the grossest swindles which has ever found its way into the Federal Legislature—so gross, indeed, that life-long Democrats, and ultra Southern men turn from it with loathing. And, unable to reach, directly, the more prominent ones who disagree with him, he resorts to the less manly mode of striking down their personal and political friends. Instance the removal of the Postmaster at Chicago, the intimate friend of Judge Douglas; the Postmaster at Columbus, the personal friend of Mr. Cox; the removal of Hon. Maxwel McCaslin, the friend of Mr. Forney, from an Indian Agency in Kansas. How many others have been shoved aside for similar cause, we can not tell.—How many more will be removed, will perhaps depend somewhat upon the adoption or the rejection of the Lecompton Constitution. If adopted, the President can afford to be magnanimous; if rejected, he will doubtless wage a war of extermination against all who have aided, immediately or remotely, in thwarting his own, and the plans of his Southern friends. The time was, when a Chief Magistrate could not be induced to interfere with the business legitimately belonging to the two branches of Congress. His self-respect would have forbidden it. But, unfortunately for the country, a new order of things has been introduced. Latter day Presidents hesitate not to soil their robes of office, by throwing themselves into the arena, and holding out threats and promises, in order to shape and control public legislation. This, within a very few years, has grown into an evil so gigantic, and a despotism so formidable, as to be almost irresistible. Any one can see at a glance, that unless this Executive interference is checked, all the co-ordinate branches of the Government will be controlled by the President; the law-making power become an instrument of torture to the people; our system of free government subverted, liberty of speech and thought denied, and a regular "reign of terror" inaugurated and established.

☞ GODEY, for April, as usual, possesses numerous attractions. The engravings and fashion plates are executed in the highest style of the Art. We can procure it at $2 per annum, for our lady-readers.

Statesmen of the Olden Time.

The speeches recently delivered in the Senate of the United States, on the Lecompton Constitution, by Senators Crittenden, of Kentucky, and Bell, of Tennessee, contrast strongly and strangely with those that usually emanate from that section, and can not but elevate them even higher than they have heretofore stood in the regards of the People—North as well as South.—They are about the last of that brilliant array of Statesmen who adorned the halls of the National Legislature, in years gone by. Their remarks instinctively carry the mind back to the time when the Senate Chamber, instead of being filled by demagogues who are actuated more by party considerations, than zeal for the country's welfare, was the theatre of true greatness, and occupied by Statesmen of enlarged views, and exalted patriotism, and upon whose strong arms the Government could repose securely in the hour of its peril. The positions assumed by these veteran Senators, are the more remarkable and magnanimous, because they have been taken in utter disregard of the taunts and jeers of the noisy trimmers and time-servers that surround them. They lift themselves above mere party considerations, divest themselves of sectional prejudice, avow their sentiments fearlessly, and mark out their course distinctly, unawed by the denunciations of their enemies, regardless of the effect it may have upon their popularity at home, or the benefits, imaginary or real, direct or remote, which a different course might entail upon the Southern section of the Confederacy. Intent only upon resisting the Wrong, and supporting the Right, and discharging their duty as American Statesmen, in legislating for the honor and welfare of the whole country, their example is a bright spot in the history of these degenerate times, and must add new lustre to the wide-spread fame of these distinguished and patriotic Senators.

REPEAL OF THE TONNAGE TAX.—An effort is now making in the Legislature, to repeal the Three Mill Tonnage Tax on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The revenue derived by the State from this source amounts perhaps to a Quarter Million of Dollars per year—a sum which will aid very materially in wiping out the State debt. When it is remembered that citizens of the Commonwealth are charged higher rates for toll and transportation, than those residing outside the State, the propriety of continuing this tax is made doubly apparent. Remonstrances are now in circulation and it is to be hoped that they will be passed round promptly, and forwarded to Harrisburg, without delay. The Legislature in all probability will adjourn about the 22d of April.

THE RELIGIOUS AWAKENING.—This winter has perhaps been more remarkable for the deep religious feeling which has extended itself all over the country, than has ever before been observed. Scarcely a city or town but has given some manifestation of the prevalence of this feeling. It seems to have seized hold of all classes; and is not confined to any particular branch of the Christian Church. We learn that on Sabbath last, Thirty-one persons were taken into membership in the Bridgewater Presbyterian Church, under the pastoral care of Rev. D. A. Cunningham.

About Seventy persons have also been added, this winter, to the M. E. Church, in Bridgewater, under the charge of Rev. R. Hamilton.

AN AFFLICTED FAMILY.—We are pained to notice in the New Castle papers, that our friend Archibald Newell, of Mahoningtown, and his lady, have recently been visited with a series of afflictions, such as seldom fall to the lot of parents. They lost four children, by Scarlet fever, within the brief period of four days—aged respectively, three, six, seven and nine years.—Truly, that is a house of mourning, and a time of deep solemnity to the stricken parents to be called upon to deposit their precious household treasures, one by one, in rapid succession, in the narrow house, until all but one have departed, leaving an aching void, and a lonely and desolate hearth.

OFF THE TRACK.—While a train of cars was coming up on the River Railroad, one day last week, and when within about 10 miles of this place, the Locomotive became detached, and ran off the track into the river; the balance of the train also leaving the track, but in an opposite direction, and along the foot of the hill. No damage we believe resulted, farther than that which the locomotive may have sustained, and a rather severe drenching which the engineer and fireman received.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.—The House of Representatives has passed a joint resolution, fixing the first Monday of June next, as the period of adjournment. After the Kansas business is disposed of, and since the $8 per diem law has been repealed, and $3000 per annum substituted, the members will perhaps conclude that there is no necessity for extending the session beyond that time. The probability, therefore, is, that the Senate will concur in the resolution.

☞ The weather is warm and spring-like, and the Ohio is free from ice, with a fine stage of water.

☞ An Anti-Lecompton meeting will be held at Pittsburgh to-night. John W. Forney and W. A. Stokes, Esqs., are to be the orators.

Township and Borough Election.

At the election on Friday, the following persons were chosen to fill the several offices:

TOWNSHIP.—Justice of Peace—Samuel Moorhead; Judge of Election—W. K. Boden; Inspectors—David Ramsey, Samuel Moorhead; Constable—Jas. H. Dungan; Assessor—Jno. W. Thomas; Assistants—S. H. Darragh, D. Thurston; School Directors—*Independent District*—A. G. McCreary, 3 years, M. Weyand, 3 years, Washington Johnston, 1 year; *Sharon*—Samuel Keoff, Mattison Darragh; Supervisors—Sam'l Moorhead, Socrates Johnston; Township Auditor—David Stewart; Township Clerk—John Barclay.

BOROUGH.—Burgess—Jos. Strock; High Constable—Jas. H. Dungan; Council—Jas. Allison, R. P. Roberts, D. Reisinger, Jos C. Wilson, Hugh Anderson.

ROCHESTER BOROUGH ELECTION.—The borough Election on the 16th, resulted as follows: Burgess—Francis [illegible] Assistant—B. De Forest; Council—Gilbert Pendleton, Jos. S. Kirk, H. Gardner, Charles Cable, F. M. McCallan, John Torrence, Silas Powell, M. Camp, Jr., Robert Jackson; Assessor—John Torrence; Assistants—Jemuel Woodruff, G. C Spayerer; School Directors—W. W. Lysle, W. W. Simpson; High Constable—Henry Woods; Judge of Election—Lewis Reno; Inspectors—Joseph Vandivert, Arthur Isenhour.

PROCEEDINGS IN COURT.

[SECOND WEEK]

Henry J Lance vs. Adam Meanor.—Summons in account. Verdict for defendant of $261 05.

Mary A. Rodenbach et al. vs. William M'Gill. Ejectment for 50 acres of land in Hopewell township. After trial plaintiff takes a nonsuit.

Wm. Sherer vs. Wm McKey. Action of Trover, to recover the wool of ten sheep. Mar. 18, 1858. Verdict for Pl'ff $13 98.

R. D. Hudson vs. John Flower. Ejectment for 27 acres of land, in North Sewickly tp. Verdict for Pl'ff.

Beaver Man. Co. vs. George Hobert—Action of Covenant, for Rent. Verdict for Pl'ff for $1090 82.

John A. M'Gill vs. James Harbison.—Action upon guaranty on bond. Verdict for Pl'ff $879 88.

Thomas W. Ayres vs. Samuel Bailey. Ejectment for 6 acres of land in Moon tp. Def't confessed Judgment.

William H. Beach vs. Athalia Partington. Summons, Ejectment for lot No. 33, in New Brighton. Verdict for defendants.

LICENSES GRANTED.

INNS OR TAVERNS.—New Brighton—Samuel Wilt; Big Beaver—David Johnston; Economy Tp—Wm. Kiser; Rochester boro—Michael Kemp, Jr.; Freedom—Charles Hartley; Georgetown—George M'Laughlin.

EATING HOUSES.—Rochester boro—Wm. Johnston, Sam'l Johnston.

Collision Extraordinary.

On Wednesday night of last week, an unusual occurrence took place in this neighborhood. There had been a singing in Chippewa township, on the Achortown road. Several young men were there on horseback, and after the singing was over, H. N. Scott and a cousin of his started at a brisk speed a short distance to the cross roads where they halted; turned and rode back at the highest speed of their horses, Mr. Scott ahead. They had gone but a short distance when they were met by F. Beatty, also on horseback, and riding fast for the purpose of overtaking Scott and his cousin; thus at full speed in a dark night, the horses of Scott and Beatty came into direct collision, striking fair on their heads, knocking both the horses down, and breaking the neck of that of Scott, which died almost instantly. Nor is this all. The riders *too*, (the horses being thus suddenly stopped) were thrown, striking each other's heads, but not doing any serious injury to either. The saddle girth of Mr. Scott broke, and he was in some way caught, and fell partially under his own horse. He says he don't feel altogether right yet. It was the gentleman himself who related what we have written.—*New Brighton Times.*

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS.

WASHINGTON CITY, Mar 20.

Mr. Phelps, of Mo., the Chairman of the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, has introduced a bill which was referred to that Committee to aid in the construction of a railroad from St. Louis to San Francisco. It proposes to pass through Albuquerque, the Zurlo villages and the Tejow pass; one half the road to be built by the State of California, and the other half by the State of Missouri; the United States to grant the money and lands to aid in building it. After twenty miles are built, five per cent U States thirty year bonds are to be issued to the State, building it at the rate of $7,500 per mile, and so on for two hundred miles west from St. Louis and east from San Francisco; no bonds to be issued until each section of twenty miles is built. The whole amount of bonds not to exceed $30,000,000.

Twenty-five miles of the road to be built and equipped the first year by the State, and hereafter no less than one hundred miles each per year; the road to be finished in ten years; the United States to have as a consideration for its aid, a legal right to a priority of use for all government purposes. If when the first bonds are due, any indebtedness remain, California and Missouri are severally to pay the balance. Missouri is to begin to build at St. Louis, and California at San Francisco, and proceed continuously. There are to be four branches to the road, two north and south.

Gen. Calhoun publishes a letter in the Evening Star, stating that recent information from Gov. Denver and others leaves no doubt on his mind that the returns of Delaware Crossing should be rejected, and that certificates of election should be issued to those persons having the highest vote irrespective of those returns. He regrets that this decision will give the control of Kansas to the party which he views as enemies to good order and the Constitution and Laws of the Union. He appends the names of all the Senators and Representatives to whom certificates will be issued.

A Trip to Washington.

Some ten days ago we went down to Washington—to see old friends, to talk over politics and witness, as far as an outsider could do so, the extraordinary position of affairs there at present. We stayed in the great city five days, and in that brief period we saw enough to satisfy us that personal and political depravity never had such a harvest as they are now reaping in the Federal City.

Offices are bought just as openly as the buchers buy the beef intended for their customers. Office brokers have the run of the Senate ante-chamber, of the several Departments and the Executive mansion; and the actual sum of money to be paid for an office is as publicly named by these brokers and their clients, as the prices of dry goods are named between a dealer in those articles and his customers. Corruption stalks through the city not in disguise, but with unblushing front and exalted mein; the time for vice to seek dark lanes and private places for its operations is gone by, and now men are bought and sold, votes purchased, and all the detestable traffic in the hopes, weaknesses and sorrows of humanity is carried on without shame.—The cause of this great change is plain to all. Fraud rules the Cabinet and the Senate. Fraud—deep, malicious, infamous fraud upon the people of the Union, upon Kansas, and especially upon the Democratic party—is set up as an object of worship. The Lecompton fraud has become another molten calf, and those who have set it up for worship have "corrupted themselves." This is the god which is worshiped at Washington. To secure its homage to it, all men who hold office are obliged to swear that it is the true god; all men who hold office are taxed heavily of their monthly earnings to raise a fund to be sent forth into the West to corrupt other men; all men holding office who do not bow down and worship it are hurled from their places, and other persons are chosen who, having neither personal honesty nor political principle, are willing to do any act which will obtain a reward in money.—*Chicago Times (Douglas Organ, March 17, 1858.)*

MEMORIAL FROM THE MORMONS.

The Memorial of the Legislature of Utah to *Congress*, received at Washington, by way of California, is a curious document to come from a body asking favors of a higher power. It is insulting and defiant in tone, and leaves the impression that the Mormons have no intention of submitting to the authority of the General Government. The spirit and temper of the Memorial will be indicated by a single passage. Say the Mormon Legislators:

"You have never cherished nor fostered this as you have other Territories, though having more claim to your generosity, forbearance and protection. In 1856 we adopted a Republican Constitution and [illegible] Government, and forwarded those documents, a census report, and a petition to be admitted into the Union as a free, sovereign and independent State, but an unhallowed prejudice was so strong against us that our delegates found no member of Congress willing to present and advocate our petition. Why not grant us [illegible] and thereby, at the same time, act justly and peacefully, and wisely dispose of a vexed question?

"You have appointed, the newspapers state, a full set of officials for Utah from among entire strangers, and to do so were obliged to hawk about the offices from State to State, every honorable and principled man indignantly declining your appointments, until at length you succeeded in finding the requisite number from among the reckless, the drunken, the unprincipled, the dissolute, the houseless and penniless, who alone feel the need of the [illegible] afforded by bayonets, and for this reason had far better remain where society is more congenial to their depraved and corrupt tastes. No doubt, such is the character of the present appointees, for what other class would accept offices among a people where they well knew they were not wanted, and hence had no right officially to be. All we have further to say of them is, they had better tarry with their friends, if they really have any.

"We claim that we should have the privilege, as we have the constitutional right, to choose our own rulers, and make our own laws, without let or hindrance. Examine our reports, our laws, our acts, they have ever been before the public—they speak for themselves."

PRAYER MEETING IN A THEATRE.—The New York *Times* says:

"The young men of the Christian Association have leased Burton's Theatre for a limited time, to be used daily for a prayer meeting, between the hours of 12 and 1. Rev. T. L. Cuyler took the lead of the services at the first meeting, which was held yesterday. After prayer by Dr. Hatfield, Rev. Dr. Cuyler said:

"'At the request of a Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, I have come to direct the service to-day. At last we may congratulate the defenders of the stage that a theatre has become a school of virtue and not a school of vice—a house of prayer and not a haunt of profanity—a spot for the real tears of penitence, and not the scene of fictitious grief over fictitious sorrow! Let us give God the glory! This is not the first time that a theatre in New York has been used for a daily prayer-meeting.'"

The Evening *Post* says:

"At Burton's Theatre, which has been engaged for three days by the revivalists, a young man yesterday rose in the pit and said that he had heard *glorious* news, namely, that the greatest actor in America, Edwin Forrest, was converted on the previous night in Philadelphia."

THE TURK AT WASHINGTON.—Mohemmed Pasha, the Turkish Admiral, has gone to Washington after having been lionized in New York to his heart's content—or disgust. An incident occurred just after his arrival which will doubtless make him think strange things of the manners and morals of our Capitol. He had not been at Willard's Hotel twenty minutes before his room was broken open, his trunks ransacked, and their contents strewn about, and his carpet-bag cut fairly in two. Two thousand dollars in gold, and a crown set with gems, worth as much more, were discovered by the thieves.

LATEST FROM KANSAS.

The St. Louis Democrat has advices from Kansas to the 11th inst:

The election for delegates to the constitutional convention, which was held last Tuesday, of last week, passed of quietly. The pro-slavery faction generally refused to participate in it. In Leavenworth county two tickets were in the field—the Free State and a Douglas Democratic ticket.—The former was largely triumphant. In Jefferson county, some persons who thought the regular Free State ticket too radical, placed a more conservative one in nomination. According to the latest report, the regular ticket was elected. In the other counties, generally, but one ticket was voted for.

Taking the points which have been heard from as a basis, the whole number of votes polled is roughly estimated at from eight to ten thousand. The convention which meets on the 23d inst, is composed of one hundred delegates. It contains many of the ablest and best men in the territory, and as every shade of feeling in the party is represented in it, it will undoubtedly be able to form a constitution which will be acceptable to the whole people of Kansas, except a few pro-slavery fire-eaters, and one around which they will rally as a common standard, and defend against all opposition.

Notwithstanding Gov. Denver's recent proclamation against the enrollment of the territorial militia, the work is going steadily on, about two hundred men being engaged in it in different parts of the territory.

Coleman, the murderer of Dow, has suddenly left the territory and probably will not return. The public feeling against men of that class is so strong that very few of them venture to remain.

REMOVAL OF JUDGE LORING.

One of the most active elements in Massachusetts politics for years past, has been the question of removing Mr E. G. Loring from the office of Judge Probate. The people, through their representatives, demanded his removal on the ground that he held his office in violation of a law of the State, which declares that no judicial officer of the Commonwealth shall at the same time hold the office of United States Commissioner. They were unwilling that a Federal officer whose duty it was to execute the Fugitive Slave Law should have anything to do with enforcing the laws of Massachusetts. The Legislature twice voted an address to Gov. GARDNER, requesting Judge LORING's removal, but that functionary declined to act in the case. The Legislature at its present sitting adopted a similar address, and Gov. BANKS has felt it to be his duty to comply with the requirement of the statute. On Friday he sent a message to the two branches of the Legislature, removing the Judge in accordance with their vote. A motion to refer the message to a select committee led to an exciting discussion between Mr. Caleb Cushing, of Newburyport, and Mr. Andrews, of Boston, the former denouncing the consummated act to the triumph of monomaniacs and fanatics, and the latter defending it as the just act of the Executive, which will be hailed with gladness, from one end of the State to the other. No vote was taken on the reference.—*Pitts. Journal.*

BREAKERS AHEAD.—The following extract from the Washington correspondence of the *Pennsylvanian*—Mr. Buchanan's home organ—shows that the Lecomptonites are considerably alarmed at the threatening aspect of the future:

"The Republican members here intimate that it is their intention to make no nominations of their own in Democratic Congressional Districts in Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and other northwestern States, but support Anti-Lecompton Democrats against the regular nominees of that party. By this means they hope to gain complete control of the next Congress, and thus rebuke the Administration. It cannot be denied that there are recreants enough in our party to unite with the opposition in such a scheme. It was thus that Know Nothingism overwhelmed us in 1854."

A NOVEL PROCEEDING.—When the close of the session was announced in each House of the Virginia Legislature on Saturday night last the presiding officers called order again, and produced the proclamation of the Governor convening an extra session. In the House of delegates, crowded with spectators, the announcement was received with cheers, and Governor Wise, who was quietly seated in a remote part of the hall, was called with much vehemence. Whereupon the Governor rose, and, after expressing his embarrassment at the novelty of the scene, briefly gave his reasons for calling them together, as the representatives of the people to finish up the important business before them. He adverted to the utter impossibility for any body of men, however profound and energetic, to legislate within ninety days, once in two years, and mature measures necessary for the development and progress of Virginia.

EXCITING TROT FOR $1,000 ON THE ICE.—A trot for $500 a side came off last Saturday afternoon on the ice, near Tivoli, between a horse from Hudson and another from Poughkeepsie. Upwards of 3,000 persons were present to witness the trotting lovers of the fastest horses in Poughkeepsie and Hudson. The Hudson horse appears to be quite a 'fast' horse, as it won the first heats in a regular Flora Temple style, and is perhaps a little of the most remarkable trotting ever witnessed on the ice in the Hudson river. The following is the time made by the Hudson horse—First heat, 2.33; second heat, 2.29; third heat, 2.27.

Douglas in the Senate.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 22.—In the Senate this afternoon, the galleries were so crammed that a lady fainted. Mr. Douglas has just entered, and is holding a long private conversation with Mr. Green; he looks sick; everybody is trying to get a peep at him.

READING DEMOCRATS OUT OF THE PARTY.—Hon S. S. Cox, Representative from Ohio, writing home to his constituents says that those who undertake to read out the Western Democrats for opposing Lecompton, "might as well try to read the hickories out of the Western woods."

THE SECRET TACTICS.—Quite a number of secret Democratic societies have been discovered in New York city, by some of the newspapers of that place. These are altogether exclusive of the secret order of Tammany. It is believed that they exist in every ward. What has become of the horror of secret oath-bound combinations, so recently professed by the Democrats.—Not only do they now take pains to exalt well known Know Nothings, Orangemen, etc, but they have got up secret orders of their own kidney.

NEW YORK TOWN ELECTIONS.—Further returns of the election of supervisors show the annexed aggregates: Republicans chosen, 466, Americans and Fusion 88; Democrats, 250. Brilliant Democratic victory!

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

PITTSBURG, March 23rd, 1858.

FLOUR—From store, 150 bbls sold at $3 50 for superfine, $4 for extra, and $4 50 for extra family.

GRAIN.—Sales 300 bush. Rye on wharf at 52 c; 75 do. from store at 57c.

HAY—Small sales at scales at $9a13 per ton; 39 bales Timothy on wharf at $12.

GREEN APPLES—Sale 500 bbls. choice, to go east at $1 57½; 50 bbls at 1 62.

EGGS—Sales 14 bbls at 11c; and 9 bbls at 10c.

POTATOES—Sales 160 bush Neshannocks from store at 60c; 30 bush choice Reds do at 50c; 90 bush Neshannocks at 50a55c.

BACON—Sales 19,000 lbs Shoulders and Hams at 7½ and 9½; 5,000 lbs do at 7¼a7½ for Shoulders; 9½ c for Hams.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE WONDERS OF THE AGE.—The steam engine and the electric telegraph has ceased to be the wonders of the age. Young America is vigorously pushing ahead in every department of science and art for the amelioration of mankind from the toils and cares incident to life. Sewing by machinery is the most recent successful invention, as well as the most important one to enslaved womanhood. It enables her to escape the drudgery of hand sewing, and gives her ample time to cultivate her own mind or those of her children. But of all the machines that have ever been invented, commend us to those of GROVER & BAKER's which are the best in the market for family use.

Offices of exhibition and sale 495 Broadway, New York; 18 Summer street, Boston; and 730 Chesnut, Philadelphia.

☞We wish to say to every person who reads this that there is an article known as Dr. Sanford's Invigorator, or Liver Remedy, which can be relied on as certain to cure liver complaint in any of its forms, such as Jaundice, Dyspepsia and numerous other complaints, described in another column, besides which it is one of the greatest preparations or cures for consumption, taken in early stages, that is now known.

☞For sale by Dr. O. CUNNINGHAM, and Druggists generally.

☞WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE is the best and most popular in use for beautifying, preserving, restoring and strengthening the hair, relieving diseases of the skin, and removing scurff, dandruff, and all eruptions and feverish heat from the scalp.

☞For sale by Dr. O. CUNNINGHAM, and Druggists generally.

☞Fleitlinger's Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla and Dandelion, the safest and only cure for Scrofula, Blotches on the skin, Enlargement of the Joints, and all cutaneous diseases. For sale at P. B. Young's, Beaver; J. Bocking, Wheeling Va., Gen'l Agent.

☞BOERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS for Dyspepsia, Headache, Loss of Appetite, and all diseases consequent upon a disordered stomach and liver. This article is very favorably known throughout the West, and is regularly prescribed by "some of the most distinguished physicians"—Phila. Ledger.

New Rochelle or Lawton
BLACKBERRY.

THE subscriber is made Rev. J. Knox's Agent for this magnificent Berry. Strong and thrifty plants will be sold at the following rates: 100 plants, $15; 50 do. $8; 25 do. $5; 12 do. $3; 6 do. $1,75; 3 do. $1.

☞Please send your orders in immediately, as I desire to let the plants remain in the ground until ordered. Address

J. MURRAY, Dentist,
mar24 Rochester, Beaver co. Pa.

Farm for Sale,

THE undersigned offers for sale FIFTY-FIVE ACRES of land, situated in Brighton township, Beaver county, within three miles of the borough of Beaver, and being a portion of the tract owned by Maj. Henry Small, dec'd. Most of the above is under fence. Thirty acres are cleared. There are several never-failing springs of water, and an abundance of Cannel and Bituminous Coal.

☞For further particulars inquire of the subscriber in Sharon. S. ECOFF.

mar24.

Town Property for Sale.

THE undersigned offers for sale a BRICK DWELLING, on Third street, and formerly occupied by David Somers, dec'd. The house is two stories high, with good cellar and attic; contains two rooms and kitchen on first floor, and three rooms on second floor. Also, a half lot, with fruit trees, stable, &c., thereon.—Terms easy. For further information inquire at this Office, or of MARY SOMERS.

Beaver, March 24, 1854.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED proposals will be received by the County Commissioners, up to the 3d day of April next, for re-building Wing Walls of the Bridge over Brady's Run, at Sharon, according to plan and specifications of same to be seen at their Office. By order. A. B. MOORE, Cl'k.

Commissioner's Office,
March 23, 1858.

FOR SALE.

THE subscribers offer for sale, upon reasonable terms, their STEAM SAW MILL, situated in the Borough of Hookstown. The location is among the best in the County, being located in a well timbered region of country; always enjoying a very liberal patronage. A description of the Mill is unnecessary, as it will recommend herself to persons desiring to purchase; suffice it to say, fearless of contradiction, that it is the best frame boiler Engine and other machinery necessary for a Saw Mill, south of the Ohio River. The only reason of the present owners for disposing of said property, is the fact of being engaged in other business, which requires almost the whole of their attention. Persons desiring to purchase a good paying property, would do well to call soon.

SAMUEL C. TRIMBLE & CO.

Hookstown, Mar. 10, 1858.

☞Pittsburgh Weekly Dispatch insert four months and send bill to this office.

WALL PAPER! WALL PAPER!
OVER 100 DIFFERENT PATTERNS,
AT KAHLER'S BOOK STORE,
Bridgewater, Pa,

NEW Supply, New Styles! direct from the East, AT and BELOW Pittsburgh prices.

FOR CASH AND COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Mind, here you have the paper at HOME.
1st, You can easily get an additional bolt.
2d, Return if you have bought too much.
3d, Exchange the bolt if your lady don't like it.

STATIONERY.

(20 different kinds of Letter Paper.) Bibles, Hymn, School and miscellaneous books, in large assortments.

To accommodate our customers, all kinds of Books, if not at hand, will be ordered and procured within a short time, and without extra charge; that is, without charging more than the regular Pittsburgh prices.

Bridgewater Book Store.

Mar. 17, '58.

SHARON STEAM MILL.

R. DARRAGH & CO., having purchased the property known as the 'SHARON MILLS,' and having put up new machinery, and renovated the old, both for Sawing and Grinding, and secured the services of an experienced *Miller*, they are prepared to furnish a first rate article of Flour, and all kinds of Feed, as well as a complete assortment of Lumber, Lath, &c. ☞The highest market price will be paid in Cash for good Wheat, and all kinds of Grain.

R. DARRAGH,
S. ECOFF,
mar17 JAMES DARRAGH,

ELECTION.

THE Stockholders of "the Company for erecting a Bridge over Big Beaver Creek, at or near Wolf Lane in the County of Beaver," are hereby notified that an election for one President, six Managers, and a Treasurer, will be held in the Toll House of said Company, on the last Monday (the 26th day) of April next, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Mar. 17, '58 JAMES ALLISON, Treas.

For Sale or Rent.

THE subscriber offers her property in Beaver, for sale or rent. The building is a large brick, nearly new; has all the necessary out-houses, cistern, &c. Attached to the house is a fine Garden and Orchard. It is beautifully located on the bank of the Ohio River, and is within 200 yards of the Pittsburgh & Cleveland R. R. Depot. For particulars inquire of the owner in Sharon.

C. B. ADAMS, or
Mar. 17, '58. M. & S. H. DARRAGH

New Brighton Normal Seminary
FOUNDED 1853—CHARTERED 1856.

FACULTY.—Prof. R. CURRY, A. M., Principal, assisted by a full corps of experienced professional Teachers.

The next session of this Institution will open on the FIRST MONDAY of April, 1856.

Terms per Session of Four Months.

BOARD $40; TUITION, (regular course) $12; FURNISHED ROOM, $5.

—EXTRAS—

Instrumental Music,	$16	Piano for practice,	$1
Drawing & Painting	10	Fire in sleeping r'm	1
Ancient lang's, each	10	Washing for room,	1
Modern lang's, each,	10	Washing 12 doz.	60c.

Expenses incident to school room, 25 cts per month. Books and stationery at regular prices.

☞All bills must be settled in advance, either by cash or note.

The Seminary buildings are pleasantly situated on a beautiful plateau, in the borough of New Brighton—a place proverbial for its beauty and healthfulness. Young ladies wishing to obtain a refined, liberal, thorough and practical education, where they can enjoy all the comforts and conveniences of a pleasant home, will in this institution find every facility.

HALL & CO.,
(SUCCESSORS TO JOHN HALL)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Hat and Cap Manufacturers,
And Dealers in Furs, Trimmings, &c.
NO. 80 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

MANUFACTURERS and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Beaver, Nutria, Silk and Cassimere Hats of the latest styles; Soft Fur and Wool Hats of every quality and fashion. Silk and Mohair, Plush, Cloth and Oil and Silk Caps. A full assortment of Children's Fancy Caps; also Beaver and Felt Hats.

Ladies Furs of every style and quality.

☞Single Hats and Caps of every style required made to order with care and dispatch.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 30.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY
SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
Celebrated Female Pills.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir James Clarke, M. D. Physician Extraordinary to the Queen. This invaluable Medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases incident to the female constitution.

It moderates all excess, removes all obstructions, and brings on the monthly period with regularity. These Pills should be used two or three weeks previous to confinement; they fortify the constitution, and lessen suffering during labor, enabling the mother to perform her duties with safety to herself and child.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarrige, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the Back and Limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony or any other mineral.

Full directions accompanying each package. Price, in the United States and Canada, One Dollar.

Sole Agent for this country.

JOB MOSES,
Late I. C. BALDWIN & Co.,
Rochester, N.Y.

N. B. $1,00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agents, will insure a bottle of the Pills by return mail. For sale by Dr. O CUNNINGHAM, Beaver, Pa.

SAMUEL ADAMS,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

Des Moines, Polk Co, Iowa, will practice in the several adjacent counties. Collections, Location of Land Warrants, and payment of Taxes promptly attended to.

REFERENCES.

NEW YORK.	CINCINNATI.
W. Carpenter, Ide & Co.	Jas. D. Lehmer,
Draper, Clark & Co.	PITTSBURG.
PHILADELPHIA.	Hon. Moses Hampton, N. P. Fetterman, Esq.
Kramer, Werk, Young,	CHICAGO.
Cooper, Lippencott, Coffin & Co.	Waid, Doggot & Co.

March 18th, 1858.

Just Received
A large assortment of
COOKING, PARLOR & SHOP STOVES,

Of various designs and sizes, which for cheapness, durability and neatness, can not be excelled in this or any other place.

☞Call and examine them at the Stove, Tin Copper and Sheet Iron Wareroom of A. BESTWICK.

New Brighton, Sept.

Thomas Jefferson Phillis,

BOOT & SHOE Manufacturer, Third street, Beaver, Sign of the White Boot, (two doors West of H. Anderson's Store,) is prepared to manufacture anything in his line of business, of the best materials,—workmanship warranted.

☞Give him a call. (jan27)

CIRCULAR.

On the first day of July, 1857, B. A. Fahnestock, and George W. Fahnestock, of Philadelphia, Pa., A. B. Hull, of New-York, and J. L. Schwartz, of Pittsburgh, re-associated themselves for a further term of business, under the style and firm, as heretofore, of

B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.,
B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.,
B. A. FAHNESTOCK, HULL & Co., New-York City.

In each of which three cities we continue our Wholesale Drug Business in all its branches.

Particular attention will be given to the importation of proprietary articles from abroad; and a full stock of well-established popular remedies will be kept constantly for sale. Orders for our B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S well-known **Vermifuge** (of which we are the **SOLE PROPRIETORS** and **EXCLUSIVE MANUFACTURERS**) should be addressed to either of the above-named establishments.

We continue the manufacture of White Lead, Red Lead, and Litharge, at Pittsburgh.

Drugs, Paints, Oils, &c., &c.
B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,

(Late of the firm of B. A. Fahnestock & Co., and successors to Fleming Brothers)

NO. 60, CORNER OF WOOD AND FOURTH STS., PITTSBURGH, PA.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, VARNISHES, Oils,
SPICES, GLASSWARE OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
Patent Medicines, and Everything Appertaining to the Drug Business.

Those in want of Pure and Genuine Articles, will do well to give us a call. We guarantee to sell as low as can be bought in this or other markets, and warrant everything to give satisfaction. We are the sole Proprietors and only manufacturers of

B. L. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE.
AND DR. R. ADAMS WILSON'S
TONIC, CATHARTIC AND ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS.

This Vermifuge has so firmly established its reputation for being the most effectual CURE FOR WORMS, in either CHILDREN or ADULTS, yet discovered, as to render it useless for us to say anything in its behalf, more than to prevent imposition. We would state that OURS is the ONLY genuine B. L. Fahnestock's Vermifuge manufactured.

DR. WILSON'S PILLS, so favorably known in many sections of the country, and so highly recommended by all classes that have given them a trial, including Ministers of the Gospel, Physicians, Senators, Governors, and others, as a safe and sure remedy for Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Fever and Ague, Female Obstructions, Costiveness, &c. We have reduced the price from 50 to 25 cents per box, thus, considering the size of the dose—(ONE PILL)—making them the Cheapest, Safest and Best FAMILY MEDICINE in the WORLD.

Pittsburgh, February 1, 1858.

Account of all Monies

Received and Expended by the Directors of the Poor and House of Employment for the County of Beaver, during the year ending December 31, 1857.

Statement.

Dr. RECEIPTS.		
Balance in Treasury Dec. 31, 1856,		$19 78
Cash rec'd from County Treasury,		3100 00
" proceeds of farm,		123 53
		$3,243 31
To Balance in Treasury Dec. 31, 1857,		41 16
Cr. EXPENDITURES.		
By Cash paid during the year, on the following accounts—		
Improvements, viz—		
Cash paid on sundry accounts,	81 50	
Lumber and Brick,	9 10	
Mechanics' hire,	13 63	
Furniture, &c.	19 25	
Rails and fencing on Farm,	10 00	
Farming Implements,	12 75	
Stock for Farm,	26 00	—182 23
Support of Paupers—		
Merchandise, groceries, shoes,	448 09	
Beef, bacon and butter,	224 48½	
Maintaining Paupers at Insane Hospital,	551 80	
Support of out-paupers,	243 25	
Removal of Paupers to places of residence,	65 77	—1533 39½
Justices and Constable's fees,	58 99	
Costs in case of Dr. McCook,	33 50	
Seed, feed and hay,	31 00	
Miscellaneous items,	19 15	
Blacksmithing,	20 16	
Male and female hire,	206 12½	
Publishing reports & notices,	20 00	
Books, stationery and postage,	9 19	
Coal,	95 24	
Repairs on farm and buildings	*86 15	
Ferriage and bridge toll,	18 10	
Funeral expenses,	21 20	
Medical attendance of out-paupers,	248 12	
Counsel for 1857,	20 00	
Treasurer's salary,	25 00	
Steward's do	400 00	
Physician's do	85 00	
M. Harger, for services as Director, 1856,	6 00	
R. Potter, Wm. Edgar and Wm. Barnes, services rendered as Directors for 1857,	83 50	—1486 52½
Total,		$3202 15
Balance in Treasury, Dec. 31, '57,		41 16
		$3243 31

*Justice requires that I should state for the information of the citizens of the county, that the credit of $86 15 was not expended on the Poor House Farm. Sixty five dollars of the above $86 15 was expended by the direction of the Poor Directors, in roofing a house in Phillipsburg belonging to Jerome Sanders, and his mother—being paupers, and supported by the Directors of the Poor of Beaver county. The balance, $21 15, was expended at the Poor House.

A. W. DOUTHITT, Steward Beaver Co. Poor House.

AMBROTYPES.
J. M. DAVIDSON,
Photographic Artist,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Beaver, and vicinity, that he has taken rooms at the PORTER HOUSE, 3d story, where he is fully prepared to take pictures on

Glass, Patent Leather, Iron and Paper.

He would call the attention of the public to the following styles of pictures. The unrivalled and beautiful

PEARL AMBROTYPE LIKENESSES.

They possess the brightness of the Daguerreotype, and the durability of the Ambrotype.

THE ILLUMINATED AMBROTYPE,

A very beautiful picture,

PICTURES TAKEN ON LEATHER.

The most useful part of these pictures is the facility with which they can be transmitted by mail, any distance, without materially increasing the weight of the letter.

All other styles of pictures taken clear and beautiful.

"Those for whom we feel emotions cherish,
Secure the shadow ere the substance perish."

Persons wishing pictures can rest assured that no pains shall be spared to produce them in the highest perfection of the art, and put up in the most durable manner.

Ladies and Gentlemen are cordially invited to call and examine specimens whether they wish pictures or not. Persons sitting for pictures are neither required or expected to take them unless satisfaction is given.

☞Price 25 cents and upwards, according to the size and style of case or frame.

February 24, 1858.

EXTENSION OF STAY.

Drs. C. M. Fitch & J. W. Sykes,

Will continue their office at

No. 191 Penn Street,
OPPOSITE ST. CLAIR HOTEL, PITTSBURG, PA
TILL APRIL FIRST, 1858,

WHERE they may be consulted daily, (Sunday excepted,) for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, and ALL OTHER CHRONIC AFFECTIONS connected with, or predisposing to PULMONARY DISEASE.

DRS. FITCH & SYKES feel that they can not too earnestly or too frequently admonish invalids of the EXCEEDING DANGER OF DELAY IN PULMONARY DISEASE—its symptoms often seem so trifling as to beget a delusive feeling of safety even while the disease is making rapid progress, and the patient neglects himself till a cure is next to impossible.

Office Hours—10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

☞No charge for consultation.

A list of questions will be sent to those wishing to consult us by letter. Address

DRS. C. M. FITCH & J. W. SYKES,
Feb. 17, 1858. 191 Penn st. Pitts. Pa

Dunlap, Levis & Co.,
SUCCESSORS TO
WADE HAMPTON & CO.
MANUFACT'RS & WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
CLOTHING,
India Rubber and Furnishing Goods,
NO. 96 WOOD STREET, (UP STAIRS.)

JOHN M. DUNLAP,
JOS. S. LEVIS. } *PITTSBURG, PA.*
JESSE B. KILGORE,

FRUIT! FRUIT!!

A choice lot of FRUIT, carefully put up and constantly on hand, and for sale at the following figures—

Peaches, 50c. ℔ can;
Plums, 40,
Cherries, 40,
Currants, (g) 38,
Elderberries, 33,
Gooseberries, 40;
Tomatoes, 25,

☞A liberal discount made to wholesale purchasers.

A. BESTWICK,
(feb24) New Brighton, *Pa.*,

STRAYED!

FROM the subscriber, about the 25th of January, a small red and white Cow, with short horns, and about 8 years old. Any information respecting her will be suitably rewarded.

J. VEGA,

Bridgewater, Feb, 23, 1858.

LOOK THIS WAY!

JOHN M'CUNE still continues the manufacture of every kind of plain and ornamental Chairs, at as low a price as a good article can be purchased elsewhere. ☞Shop at the old stand on 3d street. Old Chairs painted or grained, and made to look as well as new.

Call and examine his stock.

Beaver, Jan. 27, 1858.

M. B. WELSH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
(District Attorney,)

Office in the Court House, Beaver, Pa.
July 15 1857, 1y.

J. A. WILSON,......WM. PAYNE,......J. W. CARR.

WILSON, PAYNE & CO.;

Successors to Wilson, Childs & Co., and B. C. Shacklett & Co.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,

AT their new and spacious Store, No. 94, WOOD STREET, will be prepared from the 10th of March, to the end of the season, to offer to the old customers of the above houses, and to the trade generally, the most complete and attractive stock of

DRY GOODS & SMALL WARES

ever exhibited in this market.

Pittsburgh, March 3d, 1858.—6w.

BEAVER MACHINE WORKS
Childs, M'Connell and Darraghs,
FOUNDERS
AND
STEAM ENGINE BUILDERS
Fallston, Beaver County, Pa.

WE respectfully call attention to the inducements offered for purchasing Engines and Machinery mentioned below. We have purchased the right to make and sell the

PATENT OSCILLATING ENGINE

of Messrs. Cridge & Wadsworth, and are now engaged in the manufacture of them at the lowest possible rates, which is about twenty five per cent lower than the Slide Valve Engine.—Their simplicity and durability, combined with their cheapness, and almost utter impossibility to get out of order, renders them the most desirable Engine to have.

The following is a list of the different kinds of Machinery which we have made. Persons wishing to procure anything of the kind, will do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Double Slide Valve Reciprocating Engines, the same as manufactured at Salem, Ohio; Oscillating Engines, Cridge & Wadsworth's Patent; Tub and Bucket Machinery; Flour Barrel and Nail Keg Machinery; Planing Machines; Cylinder or Barrel Saws; Fire Brick and Clay Rollers; Starch Rollers, Pipes and Castings for extracting Oil from Cannel Coal; Flouring Mill Gearing; Pullies and Shafting; Muley, Sash, and Circular Saw Mills; Lath Machinery, &c., besides numerous other Machines which it is not necessary to enumerate.

We might add a long list of certificates, but deem any but the following unnecessary.

ECONOMY, December 24th, 1856.

MESSRS. CRIDGE, WADSWORTH & CO. Gentlemen:—We hereby certify that we have had one of your Oscillating Engines in use for nearly four months, and that it gives satisfaction in every respect. Its principal advantages over the common Engine are—

1st. Its simplicity, and the consequent facility to keep it in good order.

2d. It takes up much less room.

3d. It requires less pressure of steam to do the same amount of work; and is, therefore, worked with less danger and less fuel.

Respectfully yours,
R. L. BAKER
JACOB HENRICI,
Trustees

Our facilities for shipping to any point whatever, by Rail Road, Canal, or on the Ohio River, is as good as at any other point. Our works are situated in Fallston, Pa. on the west Bank of the Beaver River, opposite N. Brighton, and only one hour's ride by rail from Pittsburgh. July 1, 1857.

DUFF'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE,
CORNER 3d & MARKET STS,
PITTSBURGH PA.

Established in 1840; incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States.
Hon. WILLIAM WILKINS,
Hon. MOSES HAMPTON,
Hon. WALTER H. LOWRIE,
Hon. CHARLES NAYLOR,
Gen. J. K. MOORHEAD,

P. DUFF, (author of Duff's system of Mercantile and Steamboat Book-keeping) President with a Superintendent and five assistant teachers of Book-keeping, and seven other teachers and lecturers.

J. S. DUNCAN, one of the best penmen in the country, (author of the gems of Business and Ornamental Penmanship,) Professor of Penmanship.

Duff's system of Book-keeping is sanctioned by the American Institute and Chamber of Commerce of New York, and many of the leading business men of the East and West, as the most comprehensive and practical system of accounts now in use, and after from ten to fifteen years practical application of its principles to business, over four hundred students have attested its superiority, (circular 19.) All the arrangements for teaching being perfected by nearly 20 years' experience of the principal, students graduate in about half the time required in other colleges, saving $15 or $20 in board.

Upwards of 4000 students have entered the institution since founded. To obtain full particulars of the collegiate training for business and the character of the institution, send for its pamphlet circular of 50 pages, with samples of Mr. Duncan's writing which are mailed free.

Duff's Bookkeeping, Harper's new enlarged edition. Price $1.50, postage 20 cents.

Duff's Steamboat Bookkeeping. Price $1; postage 9 cents.

Duncan's Business and Ornamental Penmanship; crown quarto, $5, mailed post-paid. This splendid work and Duff's Book-keeping, have recently been awarded FIFTEEN 1ST PREMIUM SILVER MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS, attesting the fact that their being the best treatises upon these subjects now in use.

An elegantly bound copy of Duncan's Penmanship is presented to every student who hereafter graduates in the institution.

Duncan's Copy Books, complete in six numbers, 24 quarto pages each, on fine Demy paper, with the author's directions for teaching, the most thorough system for school instruction published, 12½ cents per number, with a liberal discount to the trade; postage 17 cents, on application to the publishers, W. G. JOHNSTON & Co., Pittsburgh.

☞Call and see Mr. Duncan perform with the pen. Jan13'58.

May Appointments.
DR. H. TUBBS,

Will be at his room, Bridgewater, Lehmer's Hotel, Monday, May 3d, 1858
Wellsville, U. S. Hotel, Saturday, May 1st

For consultation upon all chronic or long standing diseases of every description, whether internal or external. His prompt and unfailing attendance to appointments for nine years past, is sufficient guaranty of integrity and success. Giving his entire attention to chronic diseases, examining and treating many thousands annually, (among them the most complicated and obdurate to be found in a wide extent of country) his opportunities for making a thorough acquaintance with this class of maladies have been such as few outside the largest metropolitan hospitals ever possess. REMEDIES USED are exclusively from the Botanic Kingdom, all NARCOTIC and other POISONS being REJECTED.

☞Patients are never flattered, nor are they subjected to expense without a good prospect of being restored.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.

I WOULD most respectfully give notice to the citizens of Bridgewater, Beaver, Rochester and vicinity, that I have received a new stock of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry &c., which I can sell lower than can be had in Pittsburgh. It is but reasonable to say that goods can be sold lower here than in the large cities; our rent is less, and our living is less. I only ask you to call and I will try and sell the goods.

Particular attention paid to repairing Watches, Clocks and Jewelry; old Gold and Silver taken in exchange for goods or work. Remember the place, sign of the Big Watch, No. 2, Stewart's Row, Bridgewater. WM. PLATE.

A CARD.—Having relinquished the business and wishing to settle it, I have left all Watches and Jewelry left me for repairs, with Mr. Wm. Plate, where they can be had when called on. Having a personal knowledge of Mr. Plate, I would recommend him to my old customers for anything in his line.

Apr. 29, '57. HENRY T. PATTON.

JOSEPH H. WILSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW—Office in the Lawrence house, on the North side of the Diamond Beaver, Pa. Jan 7 1857.

THE MEDICINE OF THE MILLION
PHILOSOPHY AND FACT.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

THE EXCITING CAUSE OF SICKNESS.

The blood is the life-sustaining agent. It furnishes the components of flesh, bone, muscle, nerve and integument. The stomach is its manufactory, the veins its distributors, and the intestines the channel through which the waste matter rejected in its productions is expelled. Upon the stomach, the circulation and the bowels, these Pills act simultaneously, relieving indigestion, purifying the fluids, and regulating the excretions.

THE NATIONAL COMPLAINT.

Dyspepsia is the most common disease among all classes in this country. It assumes a thousand shapes, and is the primary source of innumerable dangerous maladies; but whatever its type or symptoms, however obstinate its resistance to ordinary preparations, it yields readily and rapidly to this searching and unerring remedy.

BILIOUS AFFECTIONS.

The quantity and quality of the bile are of vital importance to health. Upon the liver, the gland which secretes this fluid, these Pills operate specifically, infallibly rectifying its irregularities, and effectually curing Jaundice, Bilious Remittants, and all the varieties of disease generated by an unnatural condition of gorbnet.n

BOWEL COMPLAINTS

Unless the bowels perform their functions properly, the whole body suffers. Tens of thousands die annually of Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Chronic Constipation and other diseases of these waste pipes of the system. The effect of the Pills upon all intestinal disorders, whether casual or epidemic, is a phenomenon in medicine. By following the printed directions, the most alarming cases of bowel complaint are promptly controlled.

A WORD TO FEMALES.

The local debility and irregularities which are the especial annoyances of the weaker sex, and which, when neglected, always shorten life, are relieved for the time being and prevented for the time to come, by a course of this mild but thorough alternative.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following Diseases:

Asthma,	Diarrhœa,	Indigestion,
Bowel Comp'ts,	Dropsy,	Influenza,
Coughs,	Debility,	Inflammation,
Colds,	Fever and Ague,	Veneral Affe'n,
Chest Diseases,	Female Compl'ts,	Piles,
Costiveness,	Liver Compl'ts,	Headaches,
Worm, all kinds,	Lowness of	Inward weak's
Dyspepsia,	Spirits.	

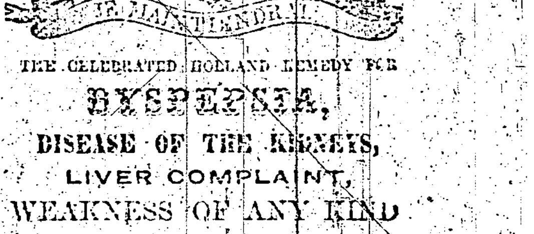
⁂ Sold at the Manufactories of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80, Maiden Lane, New York, and 244 Strand, London, by all respectable Druggists and Dealers of Medicine throughout the United States, and the civilized world in boxes, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 each. Dr. O. Cunningham, *Beaver*, is an authorized Agent for the sale of these medicines.

☞There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box. feb.18

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London," are discernable as a water-mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

BOERHAVE'S
HOLLAND BITTERS



THE CELEBRATED HOLLAND REMEDY FOR
DYSPEPSIA,
DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
WEAKNESS OF ANY KIND
FEVER AND AGUE,

And the various affections consequent upon disordered

STOMACH AND LIVER.

Such as Indigestion, Acidity of the stomach, Colicky Pains, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Despondency, Costiveness, Blind and Bleeding Piles. In all Nervous, Rheumatic and Neuralgic affections, it has in numerous instances proved highly beneficial, and in others effected a decided cure.

This is a purely vegetable compound, prepared on strictly scientific principles, after the manner of the celebrated Holland Professor, Boerhave. Because of its great success in most of the European States, its introduction into the United States was intended more especially for those of our fatherland scattered here and there over the face of this mighty country. Meeting with great success among them, I now offer it to the American public, knowing that its truly wonderful medicinal virtues must be acknowledged.

It is particularly recommended to those persons whose constitutions may have been impaired by the continuous use of ardent spirits, or other forms of dissipation. Generally instantaneous in effect, it finds its way directly to the seat of life, thrilling and quickening every nerve, raised up the drooping spirit, and, in fact, infusing new health and vigor in the system.

NOTICE!—Whoever expects to find in this a beverage will be disappointed; but to the sick, weak and low spirited, it will prove a grateful aromatic cordial, possessed of singular remedial properties.

CAUTION.—The great popularity of this delightful Aroma has induced many imitations, which the public should guard against purchasing. Be not persuaded to buy anything else until you have given Boerhave's Holland Bitters a fair trial. One bottle will convince you how infinitely superior it is to all these imitations.

☞Sold at $1 00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5 00, sold by the proprietors, Benjamin Page, Jr. & Co. Manufacturing Pharmaceutists and Chemists, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NOTICE.

THE law requries Executors and Administrators to settle their accounts thirty days prior to the meeting of any regular Court, to wit: For march Term on or before the 8th day of Feb. 1858. For June Term before 8th of May. For Sept. Term before 9th of Aug.—For Nov Term before 11th of Oct. 1858.

Dec. 16th '57. S. B. WILSON, Reg.

PUBLIC HOUSE.

THE subscriber, having purchased and fitted up that well known property at the North-west corner of the Public Square, in Beaver, adjoining the residence of Judge Agnew, is now prepared to accommodate the public, where he will use every exertion to please and make comfortable, all who may call on him.

Beaver, May 6, '57. WM. A. LAIRD.

ENGLAND'S POSITION IN CHINA.

From the London Times, Febuary 24.

Of all the episodes of English history the Chinese war of 1856-7 is likely to be the most extraordinary. It is hard to say which of its features is the strangest.—Having come to a rupture with the representative of an enormous Empire, at its most important seaport, we despatched four regiments of infantry from this country for the purpose of bringing 300,000,000 people to terms. While the troops were on their way to their destination we were surprised by the mutinies in Bengal, and proceeded incontinently to put the war with China on the shelf and send the expedition in another direction altogether. Our Indian authorities even borrowed the Plenipotentiary himself from Hong Kong, and, along with this functionary, the single battalion actually under his orders. For six months or so we dismissed the Chinese war from our thought, and kept the Celestial Empire at bay with a ship-of-war or two, until at last, having got a little breathing time in India, we thought it better to make an end of the affair at Canton.—With this view, accordingly, we sent out a few hundred mariners, and, Lord Elgin having returned with the 59th Regiment from Calcutta, it was determined to open the campaign. The descent of this force, aided by a French brigade, upon the empire of China, proved entirely successful. Canton is in our hands, and Mr. Commissioner Yeh is on board one of our ships, a prisoner of war. To complete the anomaly, nobody is giving the smallest thought to the matter. In this country affairs derive their interest from their Parliamentary importance. Last year the whole nation was convulsed about China, and Yeh's name was in everybody's mouth. Now the tables are turned again, for, though the Minister is once more 'out,' it is upon another question, and the mail bringing in the consummation of the business undertaken twelve months ago is almost unheeded in the sensation created by Lord Derby's new government.

The event, however, is really worth attention, for its consequence no less than its character. It is now manifest that the coercion of these turbulent Cantonese was a work easily within our power, and that our patient endurance of their arrogance and offences for so long a period might have been terminated almost at any time we pleased. Our might is now as evident as our right. It was thought somewhat doubtful, even on the spot, whether a city teeming with so fierce a population, under the command of a resolute and merciless Governor, who had been allowed several months to prepare for the attack, might not present formidable obstacles to the assailants. Yeh's own announcements breathed a spirit of truculent defiance. He was to blow us to pieces with monster guns, to overwhelm us with Tartar soldiery, to catch us in tiger pits, and to bury us alive in the streets of the town; nor were any of these menaces altogether absurd, considering the proportion between our numbers and his. Nevertheless, by a most judicious combination of courage and strategy, the place has dropped fairly into our hands; and a campaign of a few days has sufficed to give us possession of Canton, and its Governor too.

And now, as we have caught this Tartar, what are we to do with him? The man is identified absolutely with all this disturbance. He, in his own person, has been the belligerent opposed to us, and the capture of Yeh is an operation as decisive as the capture of Canton. We suspect that our victory itself might, in some degree, have been owing to a friendly party in the city. Yeh could not force even the Cantonese to back him in his implacable obstinacy. The Chinese merchants knew our demands, and knew them to be reasonable. It was at least as much their interest as ours that the tea trade should flourish, and nobody's interest but Yeh's that a resolution indefensibly conceived should be maintained at all hazards and through the worst extremities of war. This wrongheaded official, however, is now in our custody, and we think the best course to pursue would be to bring him to England. We should probably save his head by such a proceeding, and, though he may not have earned the protection at present, he may possibly do so hereafter. We hope we are not presumptuous in the opinion, but it really seems as if men became disabused of a good many prejudices by coming to see us in our [illegible]. A visit to England has left [illegible] Campbell is prouder firm ally, and Sir Colin [illegible] Oude with the [illegible] this minute invad[illegible] few years ago was driving [illegible] who a Park. In London, Commissioner Yeh would learn two lessons—first, that it is not easy to resist our power; and next, that there is nothing in our designs to render such a resistance desirable. By and by he might go back to China and employ the capacity which he evidently possesses in facilitating our access to the interior of the empire.

The anomalous characteristics of this whole affair have been continued up to the present time. The Chinese war never interrupted the Chinese trade, and the capture of Canton seems to have given a remarkable stimulus to business. A Chinese Governor, it is said, has been appointed under British authority, to the administration vacated by Governor Yeh, and the matter of fact impressions prevailing among Chinamen of all classes will lead them readily enough to accept our suggestions for a time. It is probable that a war which has never affected commerce, which has been attained with no feelings of hostility between the belligerents, and which has just been consummated with forces ludicrous disproportioned to the task, will end without the smallest soreness; and even produce results eminently pacific. The immediate object of our operations, viz: the removal of the conditions offensively imposed upon our residents at Canton, has now been accomplished. Our annoyances in these respects proceeded probably from the traditional ferocity of the Canton rabble maintained and exasperated by the accidental bigotry of a particular Governor. We have now got this city and its Governor together, and the terms of our future settlement remain, of course, in our own hands. We anticipate no difficulty in establishing the regulations desirable, and which have been already proved at other ports to be perfectly compatible with the pursuits, institutions, and even prejudices of the Chinese. The character of China, in fact, as depicted by our correspondent, much resembles that of Africa, as described by Dr. Livingstone.—All the impediments to intercourse are on the outside, and are mainly created by the interested machinations of a class. Penetrate this barrier, and you find an immense population amicably disposed, and perfectly ready to receive any proposals in the way of barter or trade. If no signal of hostility is given by the Mandarins, it seems that any merchant or traveller may roam over China at his pleasure. These opportunities, be they worth much or little, it would certainly be to the advantage of all parties to enjoy. Europeans want silk and tea from the Chinese. Chinamen are particularly anxious to earn silver from Europeans, and may, perhaps, even purchase other commodities when we have adapted our markets more successfully to their taste.—At any rate, this traditional insolation, which the Chinese are quick enough to infringe for their own advantage, had better come to an end altogether. It is hard enough, as we see, to be preserved even under the consistent policy of the Japanese, but such pretensions are utterly untenable in the case of an empire driving a prodigious foreign trade, and pouring its hordes of emigrants into foreign colonies. For the present moment, however, it is sufficient to congratulate ourselves on the unqualified success of operations which, in the event of a different result, might have occasioned no slight perplexities.

DR. BELLAMY.

New England used to be full of traditions of the old sayings of Dr. Bellamy, one of the most powerful theologicians and preachers of his time. One or two of his sayings circulated about us in our childhood. For example, when one had built a fire of green wood, he exclaimed—

'Warm me here? I'd as soon try to warm me by the star-light on the north side of a tomb stone!'

Speaking of the chapel bell on Yale College, he said—

'It is about as good a bell as a fur cap with a sheep's tail in it.'

A young minister, who had made himself conspicuous for a severe and denunciatory style of preaching, came to him one day to inquire why he did not have more success:

'Why, man,' said the doctor, 'can't you take a lesson of the fishermen? How do you go to work if you want to catch a trout? You get a little hook and a fine line, you bait it carefully and throw it in as gently as possible, and then you sit and wait, and humor your fish till you get him ashore. Now, then, you get a great ced-hook and rope line, and thrash it into the water, and bawl out 'Bite or be ——!'

The Doctor himself gained such a reputation as an expert spiritual fisherman, that some of his parishoners, like experienced old trout, played shy of his hook, though never so skillfully baited.

'Why, Mr A.,' said he to an old farmer in his neighborhood, 'they tell me you are an Atheist. Don't you believe in the being of a God?'

'No,' said the man.

'But Mr. A., let's look into this. You believe that the world around us exists from some cause?'

'No, I don't.'

'Well, then, at any rate, you believe in your own existence?'

'No, I don't.'

'What! not believe that you exist yourself?'

'I tell you what, doctor' said the man, 'I ain't going to be twitched up by any of your sylogisms, and so I tell you I don't believe anything—and I am not going to believe anything!'

California Circulating Rhymes.

When from my room I chance to stray, to spend an hour at the close of day, I ever find a place most dear, where some friend treats to lager beer.—[Sacramento Age

Ah! yes, my friend of city life, sure such a treat cures such a strife; but better than such dose by far, the pleasures of a fine cigar.—[Placer Herald.

Such pleasures may suit baser minds, but with the good no favor finds; we think the purest joy in life, is making love to one's own wife.—[Volcano Ledger.

Most worthy choice, my worthy friend, in Hymen's joys your cares to end; but we though tired of single life, can't boast of having our own wife; and so, when 'neath our cares we faint, we fly to kiss some gal that ain't.—[Napa Reporter.

That "lager beer" will bile provoke, while fine Havanas' end in smoke. To court one's wife is better far, than lager beer or vile cigar; kisses, the dews of life's young morn, break on the lips as soon as born; These are all naught to that greatest joy—the first [illegible] called baby-boy—[Eve. Ledger.

'Tis true a boy's a wished for blessing, but then suppose the first's a girl?—a dear, sweet child, with ways caressing—with pouting lips and flaxen curl, with dimpled cheek and laughing eye, to come and bid "papa" good bye? So whether boy, or whether father, embrace the [illegible] the mother.—[San Francisco Globe.

A ROMANTIC MARRIAGE.—A young man named Chas. Albaugh, of Mt. Gilead, Ohio, was recently convicted of Mail robbery at Cleveland, and sentenced to a term in the State prison. He is twenty years of age, and the events of the past few months will fill an important chapter in his life's history. On Christmas day, he eloped with his landlord's daughter, a Miss German, in her sixteenth year, went to Alexandria, Pennsylvania, and was married. An effort was made to keep the affair secret, but it was discovered by the girl's parents, who were highly incensed at their daughter's imprudence. On the 28th of January Mr. Prentiss, the U. S. mail agent, arrested Albaugh upon a charge of robbing the mail. He was taken to Cleveland, tried, convicted, and sentenced before the United States Court, and upon reaching Cardington on his way to the penitentiary, the young wife came aboard the cars to bid farewell to her convict husband. The meeting was a painfully affecting one; and as she turned to leave him, overpowered by her feelings, she fell fainting in the arms of the bystanders, who carried her gently into the station-house, and the cars rolled over the rails with increased speed to make up for the detention. Rather a sad honey-moon.

CORN! CORN!!

CASH paid for CORN, at the
ROCHESTER STARCH FACTORY.
March 3d, 1858.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

UNITED STATES OFFICERS.

President—James Buchanan,
Vice Pres't—John C. Breckinridge.
Secretary of State—Lewis Cass,
Secretary of Treasury—Howell Cobb,
Secretary of Interior—Jacob Thompson,
Secretary of Navy—Isaac Toucey,
Secretary of War—John B. Floyd,
Postmaster General—Aaron V. Brown,
Attorney General—Jeremiah S. Black,
Comm'r Pensions—George C. Whiting,
Comm'r Patents—J. Holt.
U. S. Senators—Simon Cameron, Wm. Bigler.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—Wm. F. Packer,
Secretary of Com.—William M Hiester,
Dep. Sec. Com.—H L Dieffenbach,
Attorney General—John C. Knox,
Sup't Common Schools—H. C. Hickok,
Auditor General—Jacob Fry,
Surveyor General—John Rowe,
State Treasurer—Henry S. Magraw,
Canal Commissioners—Arnold Plumer, George Scott, Nimrod Strickland,
Supreme Judges—W H Lowrie, G W Woodward, W A Porter, James Thompson, William Strong.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

President Judge—Daniel Agnew,
Member of Congress—William Stewart,
Senator—John R. Harris,
Representatives—De Lorma Imbrie, Geo. P. Shaw.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Associate Judges—John Scott, William Cairns.
Prothonotary—Matthew S Quay,
Sheriff—William W Irwin,
Deputy Sheriff—Sam'l A Power,
District Attorney—Moses B Welsh,
Reg'r & Recorder—Samuel B Wilson,
Clerk of Courts—Alfred G. McCreary,
Treasurer—William Henry,
Commissioners—Phillip Cooper, Hugh Sutherland, Abner Morton,
Clerk to Comm'rs—Alfred R Moore,
Auditors—Jas W Pander, John R Eakin, William C Hunter.
Surveyor—Azariah Wynn,
Coroner—Nathan P Couch,
Court Crier—William Shroles,
Janitor of Court House—John Gibson.
Poor House Directors—Robert Potter, W. Barnes, James Sterling.
Trustees of Academy—J A McGill, J H Dickson, Jos. H. Wilson, John Murray, S Cunningham, M T Kennedy, S Moorhead, Abner P. Lacock.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Justices Peace—J. Monroe, A. Gormly.
Burgess—J. Weyand,
High Constable—James H Dungan.
Council—William Henry, O Cunningham, Hugh Anderson, R H Agnew, W A Laird.
Street Commissioners—Samuel Purvis, Joseph Strock.
Watermen—Jos C Wilson, D Reisinger.
School Directors Bor. Tp.—J Monroe, J C Wilson, M S Quay, H Anderson, W H McKenzie, Geo F Harbaugh.

DISTRICT COURTS.

Beaver—2d Monday of March; 1st Monday June; 2d Monday September; 3d Monday November.
Lawrence—2d Monday February; 4th Monday May; 1st Monday September; 1st Monday December.
Butler—2d Monday January; 4th Monday March; 4th Monday September; 2d Monday December.

BEAVER P. O.—CLOSING OF MAILS.

Eastern Mail at 6 o'clock, P. M.
Western Mail 5 o'clock, A. M.
Southern mail *via* Industry, Smith's Ferry, Georgetown, Hookstown, &c., 9 o'clock, A. M.
New Lisbon *via* Black Hawk, &c., on Friday at 8 A M.
Zelienople, on Saturday, at 8 A M.
ELVIRA D. CARTER, P. M.

CLOTHING

—AND—

Furnishing Goods,

FOR MEN AND BOYS.

CARNAGHAN,

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

WOULD now say to his patrons and all who desire a fashionable garment at a fair price, that he has recently added much to the size of his establishment, and more to the character of his stock, and is now opened for the FALL and WINTER trade, with a stock of surpassing excellence. It comprises in part—

Gent's Fine Frock and Dress Coats,

Overcoats, Frocks, Sacks, Fur trimmed Raglans, (new style,) Business Coats, trimmed with velvet and Plush, Beaver, Pilot, Lambskin and Satinett Coats, Sable Raglans, very rich and elegant. GENT'S FINE PANTS, the newest [illegible] of Plush, Silk, Cashmere, Velvet, Cloth, Satin, &c Boy's Fine Cloth Jackets, plain and fancy, Boys' and Youths' Raglans and Sacks, Boys' and Youths' Sacks and Raglans, Fur Trimmed.

Boys' and Youths' Pants and Vests,

Neat styles, finely trimmed, White and colored Linen and Marseiles Shirts, Under Clothing, of Wool, Silk and Cotton, Winter Gloves and Gauntlets, Scarfs, Mufflers, Shoulder Braces, Ties, Cravats, Suspenders, Shawls, Canes, Silk, and Gingham Umbrellas, Carpet Sacks, &c.

A large variety of PIECE GOODS, exclusively for Custom work, is kept in connection with the above, and it is believed that in style, quality and price, the whole stock is such a one, as is rarely found in one establishment.

☞ Every Garment is warranted well made, and sold at low rates.

☞ FOR CASH ONLY. ☜

oct7—tf

NOTICE.

THE law requries Executors and Administrators to settle their accounts thirty days prior to the meeting of any regular Court, to wit: For march Term on or before the 8th day of Feb. 1858. For June Term before 8th of May. For Sept. Term before 9th of Aug.—For Nov Term before 11th of Oct. 1858.

Dec. 16th '57. S. B. WILSON, Reg.

LARD OIL, NO 1, EXTRA,

AND

Burning Fluid, prime article,

FOR SALE BY
A. S. HARVEY,
No. 8, Stewarts Row.
Bridgewater, Dec. 9.

JOSEPH H. WILSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW—Office in the Lawrence house, on the North side of the Diamond Beaver, Pa. Jan 7 1857-

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The Greatest Medical Discovery OF THE AGE.

DR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common pimple.

He has tried it in over 1100 cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its virtue, all within twenty miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of Pimples on the face.

Two or three bottles will clear the system of Biles.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst cases of Erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the Eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and bloches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of Scrofula.

A benifit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effect of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after trial it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising; first that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846—second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it and sold about six bottles per day—in April 1854, I sold over one thousand bottles per day of it.

Some of the wholesale Druggists who have been in business twenty and thirty years, say that nothing in the annals of patent medicines was ever like it. There is a universal praise of it from all quarters.

In my own practice I always kept it strictly for humors—but since its introduction as a general family medicine, great and wonderful virtues have been found in it that I never suspected.

Several cases of epileptic fits—a desease which was always considered incurable, have been cured by a few bottles. O, what a mercy if it will prove effectual in all cases of that awful malady—there are but few who have seen more of it than I have.

I knew of several cases of Dropsy, all of them aged people cured by it. For the various diseases of the Liver, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Fever Ague, Pain in the Side, Diseases of the Spine, and particularly in diseases of the Kidneys &c., the discovery has done more good than any medicine ever known.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you get and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS.—Adults one table spoonful per day—Children over ten years dessert spoonful. Children from five to eight years, tea spoonful. As no directions can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day. Manufactured by

DONALD KENNEDY,
No 120, Warren St. Roxbury, Mass.
Price $1.

☞ T. W. Dyott & Sons, Philadelphia, General Ag'ts for Pa. For sale by W P Phillips Freedom; C L Kaiser, Rochester; and Dr. S Smith, Bridgewater. General wholesale agents Western Pa., Geo. H. Keyser, 140 Wood St. Pittsburgh, J. P. Fleming Federal St. Allegheny City, Macky & [illegible] Denver.

[illegible] WAREROOMS.

THE subscriber having taken possession of the shop lately occupied by David Johnston, dec'd, would respectfully announce to the citizens of Beaver and vicinity, that he is prepared to make to order all articles in his line, at short notice, and upon reasonable terms. A general assortment of Furniture—such as Bureaus, Bedsteads, card, center, dining and breakfast Tables, Stands, &c., constantly kept on hand, which for quality and workmanship, will compare favorably with those manufactured in any other establishment in the county.

Coffins made to order, at all hours, and a Hearse in constant readiness.

☞ Shop on Main street, one door west of Argus' office. SOCRATES SMALL.

Beaver, Sept. 2, 1857.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of James Whitehill, dec'd late of Hanover township, Beaver county, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate, will present them to the subscriber, in Greene township, properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN EWING,
Administrator.

Mar. 8, '58,

DISOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing between M. & J. Weyand, in the publication of the Beaver County Argus, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 2d of December. All persons knowing themselves indebted to the firm are earnestly requested to call at the Argus Office and settle their accounts.

M. WEYAND,
J. WEYAND.

Beaver, Dec. 23, 1857.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of Amos Cunningham dec'd late of North Sewickly township, Beaver County, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them to the subscribers in said township at the house of the dec'd, on the 4th day of February, 1858, properly authenticated for settlement.

R. S. CUNNINGHAM,
JOHN WARD,
Executors.

Jan 20, 1858.

NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to me for *medical services*, of longer standing than one year, will please call and settle the same, either by *payment* or *promissory* note, on or before the first day of January next after which I will submit all my old unsettled accounts into the hands of an agent for collection.

J. E. JACKSON.

Fallston, Nov 10 1857.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.—19 of the improved Railroad Powers are ready for delivery at our shop, combining the best improvements; warranted with 3 men and 2 horses to thresh 175 bushels per day or double that quantity of oats, in the most complete order. Price $160.

Dec 9 1857. JAMES WARDROP.

JOHN M. LUKENS, C. F. LUKENS, W. LUKENS.

LUKENS & SONS,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants Rochester, Pa. Agents for steamer Michigan No. 2, between Pittsburgh and Beaver. ap[illegible]

Garden Seeds for 1858.

OUR stock of Fresh Warranted Seeds for the Hot-beds, embracing some new EXTRA EARLY VARIETIES, viz: Cabbage, Cucumber, Tomato, Egg Plant, Lettuce, Radish, and all sorts for the Garden; GRASS SEEDS for the Farmer and Dairyman, viz: Kentucky Blue Grass, Orchard Grass, Imported Rye Grass, Lucerne, White Clover, &c. Garden Tools, Farming Machinery, and implements of the most approved and best pattern. Wholesale and Retail, at the Seed and Agricultural Warehouse, 47 Fifth st, Pittsburgh. (feb10) JAS. WARDROP.

PERFUMERY and Flavoring Extracts can always be found at P. B. YOUNG'S.

AYER'S PILLS.

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A

FAMILY PHYSIC.

THERE has long existed a public demand for an effective purgative pill which could be relied on as sure and perfectly safe in its operation. This has been prepared to meet that demand, and an extensive trial of its virtues has conclusively shown with what success it accomplishes the purpose designed. It is easy to make a physical *pill*, but not easy to make the best of all *pills*—one which should have none of the objections, but all the advantages, of every other. This has been attempted here, and with what success we would respectfully submit to the public decision. It has been unfortunate for the patient hitherto that almost every purgative medicine is acrimonious and irritating to the bowels. This is not. Many of them produce so much griping pain and revulsion in the system as to more than counterbalance the good to be derived from them. These *pills* produce no irritation or pain, unless it arise from a previously existing obstruction or derangement in the bowels. Being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity; but it is better that any medicine should be taken judiciously. Minute directions for their use in the several diseases to which they are applicable are given on the box. Among the complaints which have been speedily cured by them, we may mention Liver Complaint, in its various forms of Jaundice, Indigestion, Languor and Loss of Appetite, Listlessness, Irritability, Bilious Headache, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Pain in the Side and Loins; for, in truth, all these are but the consequence of diseased action in the liver. As an aperient they afford prompt and sure relief in Costiveness, Piles, Colic, Dysentery, Humors, Scrofula and Scurvy, Colds with soreness of the body, Ulcers and impurity of the blood; in short, any and every case where a purgative is required.

They have also produced some singularly successful cures in Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Gravel, Erysipelas, Palpitation of the Heart, Pains in the Back, Stomach, and Side. They should be freely taken in the spring of the year, to purify the blood and prepare the system for the change of seasons. An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, and restores the appetite and vigor. They purify the blood, and, by their stimulant action on the circulatory system, renovate the strength of the body, and restore the wasted or diseased energies of the whole organism. Hence an occasional dose is advantageous, even though no serious derangement exists; but unnecessary dosing should never be carried too far, as every purgative medicine reduces the strength, when taken to excess. The thousand cases in which a physic is required cannot be enumerated here, but they suggest themselves to the reason of every body; and it is confidently believed this pill will answer a better purpose than any thing which has hitherto been available to mankind. When their virtues are once known, the public will no longer doubt what remedy to employ when in need of a cathartic medicine. Being sugar-wrapped they are pleasant to take, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

For minute directions see wrapper on the Box.

PREPARED BY
JAMES C. AYER,
Practical and Analytical Chemist,
LOWELL, MASS.
Price 25 Cents per Box. Five Boxes for $1.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,

For the rapid Cure of
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

THIS remedy has won for itself such notoriety from its cures of every variety of pulmonary disease, that it is entirely unnecessary to recount the evidences of its virtues in any community where it has been employed. So wide is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs which are incident to our climate. And not only in formidable attacks upon the lungs, but for the milder varieties of COLDS, COUGHS, HOARSENESS, &c., and for CHILDREN it is the pleasantest and safest medicine that can be obtained.

As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that the genuine article is sold [illegible]

Just Received at the

New Drug and CHEMICAL STORE.

Oat Meal, Pearl Barley, Pearl Sago, Tapiaco, Arrow Root, Lac Sulphur.

Ground Ginger, Cinnamon, Mustard, Cloves, Cayenne Pepper, extracts for cooking &c.

Lemon, Strawberry, Raspberry, Nutmeg, Vanilla, Pine Apple &c.

Alum, Copperas, Indigo, Oxalic Acid, white and common Glue, Madder, Extract Logwood, ground do. Camwood, burnt Umber, Vermillion, Chromic Green, Yellow do. Yellow Ochre, Venetian Red, Spanish Brown, Vandyke Brown, Starch, Rosin, Chalk, Putty, Oils, Glass, Turpentine, Varnish, Carpenters Cough Syrup of Hoarhound, Carrigreen, and Slippery Elm.

Sellers Cough Syrup, McLane's Vermifuge, Carpenters do. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Ayer's Pills, Davis' Pain Killer, Dalley's Pain Extractor, Holland Bitters, Terrell's Tetter Ointment, Tooth Paste and Powder, Clothes Brushes, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, White Wash do. Trusses, Fancy Soap, Glaziers Tacks, Perfumery generally, Vials, Bottles by the gross or otherwise, Paint and Varnish Brushes, Nursing Bottles, Brandy and Wine for Medicinal purposes.

O. CUNNINGHAM.

Oct. 22, 1856

NEW CHEAP STORE. And New Goods!

THE undersigned having purchased the entire stock of Goods, and fixtures, at the well known stand of Hugh Anderson, takes this method of informing the public generally, that he has brought on a new supply of Goods, and is now ready to supply the people with every thing that is generally kept in a country store, and at much lower prices than has been the custom in this place, such as

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hardware

Queensware, Tinware, Boots and Shoes, with a general assortment of the very best

GROCERIES

that can be brought to this market, and at a much lower figure than usual. The very best FLOUR always on hand.

Come, give us a call, one and all, and see how fair I will deal. The highest cash price paid in goods for all kinds of country Produce.

☞ Store in the room formerly occupied by H. Anderson, Beaver. J. S. EVERICH.

February 10, 1858—1y.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.

I WOULD most respectfully give notice to the citizens of Bridgewater, Beaver, Rochester and vicinity, that I have received a new stock of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry &c., which I can sell lower than can be had in Pittsburgh. It is but reasonable to say that goods can be sold lower here than in the large cities: our rent is less, [illegible] our living is less. I only ask you to call and I will try and sell the goods.

Particular attention paid to repairing Watches, Clocks and Jewelry; old Gold and Silver taken in exchange for goods or work. Remember the place; sign of the Big Watch, No. 2, Stewart's Row, Bridgewater. WM. PLATE.

A CARD.—Having relinquished the business and wishing to settle it, I have left all Watches and Jewelry left me for repairs, with Mr. Wm. Plate, where they can be had when called on. Having a personal knowledge of Mr. Plate, I would recommend him to my old customers for anything in his line.

Apr. 29, '57. HENRY T. PATTON.

A NEW STOCK OF

Fall and Winter Goods.

JUST received at the corner of Market and Bridge streets, Bridgewater, Pa. I have just received and am now opening a very desirable stock of goods suitable for the present and coming season, to which I invite the attention of my old customers and the public in general to an examination, as I feel confident it will compare in quality and price to any other house in this vicinity.

DRESS GOODS & TRIMMINGS.

I would especially invite the ladies to call and examine my stock of silk, French merinoes, all wool delaines, cashmeres, coburgs, poplins, Persian cloths, Persian twills, ginghams, chambros, paper cambrics, cambric, jaconet, swiss and mull muslins, shawls, dress trimmings, lace fringes, bonnet ribbon, sleeves, collars, waist bands, hose &c Also a large assortment of men and boys wear, consisting of black and colored French cloths, doe skins, fancy, cassimeres, tweeds, cords, jeans, satin and fancy vestings, nett shirts and drawers, silk cravats, handkerchiefs, stocks, suspenders, comforts &c.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

Colored, white and barred flannel, canton flannels, linseys, brown and bleached muslins, shirting checks, drilling, nankeens, tickings &c. Boots and shoes for men, boys, ladies and children, for durability and neatness cannot be surpassed. Also a large assortment of soft hats, cloth, plush and oil silk caps. Hardware, queensware, glass, nails and groceries, all of which will be sold low for cash or produce.

Oct. 15, 1856. THOMAS ALLISON

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, upon the most reasonable terms, the following property in and adjoining the village of Industry, in the county of Beaver, to wit:

The well-known tavern stand, called the "Industry House," which is well calculated for Public business of any kind, being immediately at the Depot of the C. & P. R. R.

Also 12 other houses, and lots of various sizes and locations, with stables and other improvements—12 other lots under fence, and in good state of cultivation.

Also, 45 acres of excellent land adjoining the said village, on which is a large two-story brick house, well finished—25 acres of which is the best quality of meadow and garden land, 20 acres of coal land, containing 2 veins of coal, varying from 3½ to 4½ feet, of excellent quality and convenient to the Railroad; about 100 bearing fruit trees, a never failing spring of water convenient to the house. The above farm was formerly owned by James Jackson.

Also, 7 acres of land about one-half mile below Industry, on which is a very comfortable frame dwelling house, stable and shop, with a number of grafted fruit trees of the best quality. This property was formerly owned by J. W. Engle, who carried on boat building to a considerable extent on said premises.

The whole, or any part of the above property will be sold on the most reasonable terms.—Any person wishing to purchase any of the above property, will do well to apply soon, as I am determined to give some good bargains.—

☞ For further information, apply to the subscriber, at the Industry House.

Industry, Nov. 16, '56 J. ROSS.

DRUGS! DRUGS!! DRUGS!!!

Just Received
AND FOR SALE LOW, BY
P. B. YOUNG,
At his old Stand, Corner of 3d and Elk sts
BEAVER, PA.

THE following Patent medicines can always be had at Young's New Drug Store:

Keyser's Cough Syrup, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and Cathartic Pills, Bowman's Vegetable Compound, Sanford's Invigorator, Perry Davis' Pain Killer, Radway's Resolvent, Relief and Pills, Boerhave's Holland Bitters, Wood's Hair Restorative, Prof. De Grath's Oil, Tobias' Liniment, Prof. Reed's Magnetic Oil, McLane's Vermifuge and Pills, Fahnestock's Vermifuge and Cough Balsam, Darley's American Heave Remedy, Seller's Cough Syrup and Vermifuge, Kennedy's Discovery, Swaim's Panacea, Myers' Extract of Rock Rose, Sine's Balsam Tar, Wild Cherry and Hoar Hound, Sine's Dysentary Compound, Brown's Essence of Jamaica Ginger, Godfrey's Cordial, [illegible] Oil Petroleum, Roush's Worm Confections, Merchant's Gargling Oil, Jayne's Carminitive, Trask's magnetic Ointment, Nerve and Bone Liniment, Holloway's Ointment and Pills, Thompson's and Cook's Eye Water, Kaiser & Bros. Arnica Ointment, and many others too numerous to mention, always on hand. may 6,'57.

NEW FALL AND

WINTER GOODS,

M'CONNELL & BENTEL'S.

FREEDOM, PENN'A.

Are now opening a new and splendid

Stock of Dry Goods,

READY MADE CLOTHING,
HARDWARE,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS and CAPS,
QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES—a full assortment always on hand.

We invite all to call and see for themselves, as we charge nothing for showing goods

☞ All kinds of country Produce taken in exchange for goods.

M'CONNEL & BENTEL.

Freedom, Oct. 14. '57.

CHEAP GOODS;

For Cash or Country Produce,

AT HIS STORE ON THIRD STREET,
BEAVER, PA.,

THE undersigned has received from Philadelphia his stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

Embracing all kinds usually kept in a Dry Goods Store. Also, Boots and Shoes, with a good lot of Sole Leather, French and Tampico Morocco Skins; all of which will be sold as low as any in the market.

☞ Persons wishing to purchase are respectfully requested to call and examine for themselves. BENJ. ADAMS.

Beaver, Nov. 4, 1857.

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a small farm containing 20 acres, more or less, situated ¼ of a mile west of the borough of Beaver: and in a good state of cultivation; all cleared but 2 acres; all enclosed with rail and board fence. The buildings are a frame house, and frame barn; an orchard of various kinds of fruit; a good spring of water near the house; also a good flag-stone Quarry. Indisputable title, and possession given on 1st of April.

J. C. WILSON,

Beaver, Jan. 13, 1858.

Stray Bull.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Darlington township, Beaver County, a dark red Bull, supposed to be about 2 years old; no particular marks except a small bunch of white on the end of the tail. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law. MATILDA McCOWAN.

Jan. 13, 1858.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

WHEREAS letters testamentary on the estate of James G. Bliss, Esq., dec'd, late of Borough township, Beaver county, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement, to the subscriber in said township.

Jan. 26, 1858. R. P. ROBERTS, Exec'r.

NOTICE TO BUTCHERS.—Large Meat Cutters and Sausage Fillers, of various sizes, at 47 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

Dec 9 1857. JAMES WARDROP.

WHY DO YOU SUFFER?

Use Kaiser's

CELEBRATED GERMAN ARNICA

OINTMENT

A never failing remedy for Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, sprains, pains, bruises, pain in the back, stiffness or numbness of the limbs, or weakness in the joints, swellings, sore throat, burns, scalds, cuts, old sores, frosted feet, neuralgic affections, &c., and in fact for all diseases which require an external application; as such it has no equal. The numerous remarkable cures effected by the use of the German Arnica Ointment, and the large and constantly increasing demand for the same has led the Proprietors to bring this invaluable remedy before the public, and take pleasure in recommending it to the afflicted.

Wm. Plate, of Bridgewater, Pa., writes to us: I have used Kaiser's Celebrated German Arnica Ointment for a very severe bruise, and it has effected an immediate cure; therefore, I feel it my duty to recommend this Ointment to all similarly afflicted. WM. PLATE,

Bridgewater May 9th '57. Watchmaker

I have used Charles L. Kaiser & Bro's Arnica Ointment, and believe it the best curative for a burn I have ever tried. S. H. DARRAGH.

Sharon, May 1st, 1857.

Prepared and sold Wholesale and Retail by [illegible] Beaver county, Pa., Proprietors.

Agents for Boerhave's Holland Bitters, Clarke's Female Pills, Bowman's Vegetable Compound, Jayne's Family Medicines, and all other Patent Medicines of the day. June 3 1857

Seminary Lesson.

QUESTION. How many Ladies are there in the Female Seminary in Beaver? ANSWER. One Hundred.

QUESTION. Would it be a desirable location for an Oculist or Eye Doctor? ANS. No, Sir.

QUESTION. Why not? ANS. Because the Ladies all wear fine Ear Drops, which they get cheap at the establishment of W. M. PLATE in Bridgewater. He also deals largely in [illegible] Rings, Pins, Gold and Silver Watches, [illegible] very cheap, for Cash. [illegible] '57.

War is Horrible!

FRIENDS, Citizens and Strangers, TAKE NOTICE—That D. Woodruff still continues the MARBLE BUSINESS in all its various branches. Persons wishing any thing to mark 'the last resting place of their friends,' will find it greatly to their interest to give me a call before going to Pittsburgh; as I am determined not to be undersold. Stock of the best Rutland and Italian marble. Jobs finished with dispatch and workmanship warranted. A word to the wise is sufficient. ☞ Shop on Bridge street, opposite Dr. Smith's Drug Store.

ap18—1y.

COAL! COAL!!

OF the Best quality, always on hand, and for sale, at the mines or delivered. Orders addressed to the undersigned, at Fallston Beaver Co. Pa. will be promptly attended to.

R. D. COOPER

CHAMBERLIN & CUTHBERTSON,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law. Office on Broadway, 2d door below Merrick House, New Brighton. apr15

Beaver Lodge, No. 366, I. O. O. F.

Bridgewater, Beaver Co., Pa.

MEETS every Tuesday evening in their Hall 2nd story of Brown's Brick Block, Bridgewater, Pa.

OFFICERS ELECTED, PRESENT TERM.
David Woodruff, N G; James Gordon, V G; S H. Darragh, Sec. J. S Lehmer, Ass't Sec. Wm. Barnes, Treas.; Jesse Norman, P. G. [illegible]

TRUSTEES' ACCOUNT.

THE account of J. H. Wilson, Esq. Trustee appointed by the Orphans' Court of Beaver county, to make sale of the Real Estate of John Hart, dec'd., was presented [illegible] 1857, and confirmed *nisi*—which account will be allowed by the Court on the first day of March Term, 1858, unless cause then be shown against its confirmation. By the Court.

Dec. 2, 1857. WM. K. BODEN, Clk.

THE UNDERSIGNED

Would beg leave to inform the citizens of New Brighton and vicinity, that he has removed his Electro Chemical Bath establishment to the building oposite the dwelling of B. R. Bradford, Esq. where he will be happy to see his former patrons and the public generally, and where he will continue to apply *all Electrical Remedies* for the relief and removal of sufferings of various kinds. J. C. KNAPP.

New Brighton, Pa., June 24 1857.

LIME! LIME!

To the Public.

THE undersigned having finished two LIME KILNS, on the farm formerly belonging to Samuel Johnston, Vanport, would respectfully inform the Public, that he is prepared to furnish almost any quantity wanted at the shortest notice. The Lime is of the best quality, and nearly three-fourths of a mile nigher Beaver than any other in the vicinity. J. J. POWER.

Refer to Hugh Anderson, Beaver; B. S. Ranger, Bridgewater; or John Stiles, Rochester.

☞ Address, Rochester, Pa. Apr 29,'57.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of James Holmes, late of Industry township, Beaver county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement, to the subscriber in said township. MARY J. HOLMES,

Dec 30, 1857. Administratrix.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of Samuel M'Cullough, dec'd, late of Borough t'p, Beaver co. are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them to the subscriber in said township, properly authenticated for settlement. HUGH ANDERSON,

Jan. 6, 1858. Administrator.

DENTAL SURGERY.

J. MURRAY would announce to [illegible] that he has, at considerable [illegible] red the latest improvements in the [illegible] and is now prepared to accommodate [illegible] variety of public taste.

1st. Single gum-teeth, on gold or [illegible]

2d. Block-teeth, on gold plate, [illegible] continuous gum.

3d. Indestructible teeth on Gutta Percha base.

As this last is a new mode of inserting teeth, should it fail to render satisfaction after a fair trial, I will replace the work with gold or silver.

Office and residence on Market Street, opposite the Market House, Bridgewater.

Bridgewater, Jan. 2, 1858.

Just Received

At the Rochester Drug Store, Sign of the Golden Mortar.

- 10,000 Havanna Segars, different kinds.
- 5 doz. Balm of Thousand flowers.
- 6 " [illegible]
- 1 gross Sir James Clarke's Female Pills.
- 5 " M'Lanes Pills and Vermifuge.
- Dr. A. Jaynes Family medicines.
- 10 doz. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.
- 2 casks Catawba Wine and Brandy.
- 6 doz. Bowman's Vegetable Compound.
- 5 gross Boerhave's Holland Bitters.
- Shoulder braces of all descriptions.
- 1 gross Radway's Remedies.
- 1 " Perry Davis' Painkiller.

For sale low by
C. L. KAISER & BRO.
Proprietors of Kaiser's Celebrated German Arnica Ointment.